REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,170.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Second do.	„ 2 8
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "MALDA," 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave Negapatam	29
„ Carwar	19	„ Pondicherry	30
„ Mangalore	20		May.
„ Cannanore	21	„ Madras	2
„ Tellicherry	21	„ Musulipatam	3
„ Calicut	22	„ Coconada	4
„ Beypore	22	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Cochin	23	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Alleppy	23	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Tuticorin	25	„ False Point	7
„ Colombo	26	Arrives CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		May 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	5
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	5
„ Gwader	22	„ Fao	5
„ Jask	24	„ Bushire	8
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bahrein	8
„ Linga	27	„ Linga	12
„ Bushire	29	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Fao May	1	„ Muscat	16
„ Mahomerah	1	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 500 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th April, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 797 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 15th April 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Rutnagheree.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorry, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 20th April at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"SUMATRA," to sail on 15th April, at 5 P.M.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA.

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LONDON.

SAILING POSITIVELY 25TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent Steamer KONG SVERRE, well-known as a Passenger Steamer between London and New York, 2,384 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power Nominal, 1,500 Effective, Highest Class at Lloyds, 100 A 1.

She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted in the latest style with every convenience for their comfort. Special Ladies Saloon with a Piano, Bath Rooms, Bakery, Steam Galleys, &c.

Forty First Class and Thirty-six Second Class Passages available. First Class Rs. 450; Second Class Rs. 300. Immediate application to be made to WHEATLEY, MADDEN and Co. or to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	2770	600	26th—Southampton.
				April.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1482	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th April 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA	749	96	EUROPA	2277	424
ALEXANDRIA	1630	424	INDIA	2290	500
ANGLIA	2233	400	ITALIA	2245	300
ASSYRIA	1623	424	MACEDONIA	2273	486
AUSTRALIA	2244	400	OLYMPIA	2031	424
BOLIVIA	4050	1120	SCANDINAVIA	1135	96
CALEDONIA	2125	424	SCOTIA	1104	120
CALIFORNIA	3287	1047	SEDONIA	1235	203
CASTALIA	2201	424	SENACRIA	2167	424
COLUMBIA	1698	400	SYRIA	1039	96
DORIA	1039	96	UTOPIA	2731	678
ELYSIA	2733	678	VICTORIA	3242	1047
ETHIOPIA	4005	1120			

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to. The Caledonia, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged :—

For	Adults to Liverpool 50 guineas	or Rs. 550
„	Children under 10 and over three years half fare.	
„	European Servants	Rs. 300
„	Native Servants	„ 150
„	Adults to Aden	„ 200
„	„ to Suez	„ 350
„	„ to Malta	„ 450

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

or

KING, KING & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Capt. Cabroara, will sail as above on the 15th April, at 5 P.M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 4 P.M.

C. GRONDONA,

Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MAY, 1875.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New Steamer CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 206 H.P., Commander A. Irvine, from Bombay as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA OR LIVERPOOL.

To sail positively 18th April.

THE Powerful new steamer "ENNERDALE," 1,250 Tons Register, T. Thomas, Commander, has very comfortable accommodation for four Cabin Passengers.

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th April 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 28TH APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, April 10th 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 7TH MAY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO,"

3,350 tons, 450 H. P. built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said	„ 300
To Malta	„ 400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 23 D APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool .... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

TO PORTSMOUTH OR LONDON.

TO sail positively 24th April, S. S. "COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND,"

2,700 Tons Register, 500 H. P. Nominal, Class 100 A 1, W. C. Auld, Commander.

This Steamer is expected to make the voyage in 27 days, her average speed being 11 knots.

The "COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND," has splendid accommodation for passengers.

The Saloon and Cabins, which are on deck, are specially fitted up for tropical voyages. Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Saloon, Marble Baths, Shower Baths, Ice House, &c.

FIRST CLASS FARE. Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at usual rates.

For passages only, plans of Cabins, &c., apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. J. C. STEVENSON, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. KING ARTHUR, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. CELLA, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, s.s. Cella.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. EMBLEHOPE, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective goods. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CALEDONIA, arrived from Liverpool and Glasgow, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to take delivery of their respective Goods.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, s.s. Caledonia.

Bombay, 12th April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture, &c., at the Shop in Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Shop of Messrs. J. Neuberg and Co.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs' DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned shop, in Meadow Street, the household furniture, &c., of an European Gentleman, consisting of glass and crockeryware, blackwood cam and circular tables, mallet pattern arm chairs, reclining couches, screens, camp cots, a carved 4 post bedstead, with mattrasses and curtain, Baby's cot, easy and American chairs, hanging and table lamps, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glass, clothes and gown presses, glass door cupboards, towel horses, clock, dispense cupboards, and articles, copper cooking utensils, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY. No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ROSIN AT CARNAC BUNDER.

THIS-DAY THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Heerjeebhoy Manockjee, and on account and at the risk of Bhora Adumjee Bhaeejee—

30 Casks of American Rosins.

AUCTION SALE OF ALUM AT CARNAC BUNDER.

On SATURDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. F. Wright Newsom and Co. and their authorised Attorney and Agent Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee writer, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ruttonjee Nowrojee and Company, the following casks of Alums.

R N & Co—1-38 Casks of Alums.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Malabar Hill.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of May 1875, at 4 P.M. on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Dharsey Hemraz, and on account and risk of Mr. Shapoorjee Aspandiarjee Mortgagor :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground with the messuages, tenements, and bungalows standing thereon, assessed under No. 54, by the Municipality of Bombay and another Bungalow also standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the north side of the Ambawady Lane near the junction of Kursack and Bridge Malabar Hill Roads, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Madhowrao Dangy, on the west by the property of Lukhmidass Khimjee, on the north by the property of Jetha Doongersey, and on the south by the said Ambawady Lane, and which was formerly in the occupation of Mr. Cameron and is at present unoccupied.

Twenty-five per cent. deposit money will be taken at the time of sale and for further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the room of the Undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 15th April 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of Mortgagee Bhaishet Tricumlal, and on account and at the risk of Kallian Narayen, the Mortgagor, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazindaree land or ground whereof Dajeeba Ballum Bhut is the Fazindar, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, or hereditaments and the premises standing and erected thereon situate at First Bhoiwada Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, fronting towards the right side of the said First Bhoiwada Street, and bounded as follows, that is to say :—on or towards the East by the house of Pursotum Pittaber, on or towards the west by the house of Goolabbhoy widow and her son Bhaidass Motilal, on or towards the north by a passage for halalkhores, and on or towards the south by the said First Bhoiwada Street, formerly in the occupation of Bhoi Naron Pursotum and his tenants, and now in the occupation of the said Kullian Naron and his tenants, containing by admeasurement seventy feet in length and ten feet in breadth, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 10.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY morning, the 17th instant, at 6-30 A.M., at his Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable collection of Plants, including Antigonous Neilgherry Ferns, Bangalore Roses, Stephanotics, belonging to Lieut.-Colonel White.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

An Invoice of valuable English Gold Jewellery.

AT 1 P.M.

The Property of a Gentleman going to England.

1 Pair Grey Arab Horses, about 14 1 and 8 years old, handsome and in splendid working order in daily use, both good horses, one carries a Lady splendidly.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the respective premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Kumulbai, widow of the late Weljee Malloo, Tricumjee Welljee and Oomersey Welljee, the Mortgagors, the following valuable landed properties :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements, and warehouse standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the West side of the Seven Brab (Sat Tad) or Mandvie Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said piece or parcel of land admeasures twenty-three feet in breadth from East to West and seventy-seven feet in length, or thereabouts, from North to South, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 790, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 151, but now under No. 159, and 159A and bounded on the East by the Public Road, called Mandvie Road, on the West by the houses and warehouses formerly belonging to Thucker Nundoo Mooljee and Vora Sumsoodeen Noorbhoy but now the properties of Jethoo Lalljee, and on the North by the house or warehouse formerly of Ruttonsey Dharsey, but now the property of Memon Hajee Cassum Joosab, and on the South by the range belonging to Goolam Mohideen.

Lot No. 2.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the upper-storied messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate near the Musjid Bunder, on the east side of the Doongree Coollee Street, and on the west side of Mahomed Syed Mookree Street, situate in the Sub-district of Mandvie, and which said piece or parcel of land is called Tuckee Moosavali Vakhar, without the Fort of Bombay, and is bounded on the east by Mahomed Syed Mookree Street aforesaid, on the West by the Doongree Coollee Street, on the north by the house now or lately belonging to Hyderally Cassumjee, and on the south by the house now or lately belonging to Nusserwanjee Bhanjee Gheewalla, and which said pieces of land measures from north to south thirty-six feet and three inches in breadth, on the west side thereof and thirty-two and nine inches, on the east side thereof and eighty-four feet and six inches in length from east to west, and which said premises are entered in the books of Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 305, but now under No. 312, and in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under registered No. 110, Rent Roll No. 700, and Survey No. 15.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horse, &c., at Parell Tank Road, near the Police Chowkey, Chinchpoogly.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of C. Greaves, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, set of Sterling Silver for 18 persons, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a sweet toned Harmonium by "Alexandre" with 14 stops, splendid Pier Glasses with Console Tables, a valuable collection of chromolithographs and Engravings, rich Carpets, a Large Musical Box with flute accompaniment, a First class open Carriage, an English built Buggy by Silk and Sons, an English built Miniature Brougham, by Thorn, a pair of Serviceable Fleabitten Grey Carriage Horses, Child's Pony and Saddle, Milch Buffalo, Guzerat Cow, a fine collection of Choice Plants, &c., at the Tower, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNET & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of J. R. Duxbury, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a large square Piano by Collard and Collard, in excellent order, with a spare set of strings, a First class Open Carriage, a strong Buggy, Handsome Horses, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c. the property of W. Adams, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first class sweet toned Semi-Grand Piano by "Soundy & Co.," a full size slate billiard table by "Bennett," &c. at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, billiard table, &c., the property of Lieut.-Col. White.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

English Bull, Fox, Scotch, and black and Tan Terriers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. CALEDONIA, will sail positively on the 5th proximo. For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1875.

A BUGGY WANTED, either new or second-hand with or without Horse and Harness and made in England. Gentleman who has it for sale should address to the undersigned with all particulars.

COOVERJEE HORMUSJEE,

30, Lady Jamshedjee's Road, Mahim.

UMBALLA ENGLISH DERBY, PARI MUTUEL, 1875.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the Derby.
„ 2 „ „ „ „ 1, 2, 3.

Close at noon (gun fire,) 26th May 1875. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and remittances to be made to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on application. Please write legibly.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay to be held TO-DAY, the 15th instant, W. M. Wood, Esquire, intends to move certain amendments (copies of which have already been circulated) on the Resolutions regarding the improvement of the water supply to be moved by the Chairman, Town Council.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,

Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 15th April 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

ON account and risk of the first purchaser Marwaree Rumnarayen, Goomasta in Bombay of the Firm of Govindram Luchmundass of Muthra.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M. will be sold by Public Auction at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

Three Grey Australian Geldings on account and risk of the abovenamed first purchaser.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

14th April 1875.

WINES,

CHAMPAGNES.

FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry	s. 30
White Dry Sillery	„ 38
Carte Blanche	„ 45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS

Carte Blanche	Rs. 30
Cabinet, very superior	„ 36

CLARETS.

DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 9
Christoly	„ 10
Lormont	„ 12
Chablis & Haut Barsac	„ 15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped .... Rs. 24 per dozen.
L. BECHADE'S Superior & pure COGNAC ... „ 18 per do.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS in splendid condition. Rs. 5, 8 annas per doz.

Expected Shortly.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., RAMPART ROW.

NOW READY, SECOND EDITION OF THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1875.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS. *With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P., and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay .... Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hermusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad .... Kellner & Co.
Alexandria .... D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore .... "Spectator" Office.
Bombay .... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta .... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora .... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee .... "Sindian" Press.
London .... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .... Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran .... Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ...... "Observer" Office.
Poona .... Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, may be CONSULTED at his Dentistry in No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham and Co., opposite to the Floral Fountain.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Vulcanite, or Celluloid Plates.

FINE ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER, for removing acidity of the mouth and strengthening the weak gums and loose teeth, prepared by Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Druggists of London, and packed in patent capsuled bottles after the formula of Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist, may be had at No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham and Co.'s opposite to the Floral Fountain, Fort. Price per bottle One Rupee ; per dozen bottles Rs 10.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, for Up-country, a CLERK, having some knowledge of produce. Address S. T. *Bombay Gazette*, stating salary.

EVERTON TOFFEE, Bapty's Rock, Eleme Figs, Malaga Raisins, &c., at BAPTY BROTHERS, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

YORK HAMS, imported direct from Yorkshire, in Cut, 14 annas per lb. By the Ham, 13 annas, BAPTY'S, FORT.

SUPERFINE FLOUR in Casks, 196 lbs, nett Rs. 20 and 22. Ship Biscuits Rs. 9. Cabin do. Rs. 11 and 13 per cwt. BAPTY'S, 22, Apollo Street.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,

10, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. Rose & Co., Sole Agents in Bombay for

The Genuine Grand Square "Sympathetic" Pianoforte.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard .... from Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart ... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 450
Full Grand Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart .... Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants.

Harmoniums, and American Organs.

Solid Oak 5 Octaves, New Broad-reed with 2 blowers ... Rs.	120
Solid Mahogany ditto ditto ditto	140
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, 3 Stops, Wind Indicator and 2 Blowers	200
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ. Five-Octaves, Double Reed. Five Stops—Self adjusting Reed Valves ; Improved Bellows ; Ivory fronts to Keys ; Clothed Mortises, &c. Patent Resonant Case. Panelled front and sides, best finish .... Cash	500

The New Alexandre Organ.

S. ROSE & CO., ARE APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass 5 Octaves, 3 Stops .... Rs.	400
Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass 5 Octaves, F to F ; 8 Stops—1, Flute ; 2, Lieblich Gedact ; 3, Dulciana ; 4, Vox Humana ; 5, Gamba ; 6, Diapason ; 7, Principal ; 8, Subbass ; Automatic Swell, Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained. Nett Cash .... Rs.	800

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

Miscellaneous Musical Instruments for Bands and Christy Ministrel's Troupes.

Violins	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 120
Guitars	„ „ 25 to „ 85
Banjos	„ „ 12 to „ 45
Tambourines	„ „ 4 to „ 20
English Concertinas	„ „ 63 to „ 250
Anglo-German and German Concertinas	„ „ 15 to „ 46
Flutinas and Accordeons	„ „ 3 to „ 64
Seraphina Angelica, or Miniature Harmoniums, in Travelling Case, complete	from Rs. 0 to Rs. 160
Fifes, with G. S. Keys	„ „ 15 to „ 30
Flageolets	„ „ 12 to „ 25
Flutes, with G. S. Keys	„ „ 20 to „ 64
Clarionets	from Rs. 0 to Rs. 88
Triangles, with Beater	„ „ 5 to „ 10
Bones, Clappers and Castagnets, per set	„ 2
Ballad Horns	„ 110
Cornets	„ „ 30 to „ 85
Post Horns	„ „ 5 to „ 15

Military Band Instruments. COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK. Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments, are now ready, and Copies will be forwarded upon application.

Musical Boxes. S. ROSE & Co. have an unequalled variety of self-performing Musical Boxes with New Patent Winder. A List of Tunes, with Prices of the Musical Boxes, will be sent on application.

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHERRIES IN WOOD.

THE demand for WINES in BULK has led us to increase our importations of the following Brands in Wood, with a view of still further meeting the requirements of Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

The following are our quotations :—

WHITE SEAL, per quarter cask yielding about 13 dozen	Rs. 162	0
YELLOW SEAL, ditto ditto	„ 202	8
VINO DE PASTO, ditto ditto	„ 202	8
or about Rs. 13 per dozen for a good Dinner Sherry.		
VINO FINO, per quarter cask yielding about 13 dozen	Rs. 244	0
VINO PURO, ditto ditto	„ 270	0
or equal to Rs. 19 per dozen for a very pale, dry, and delicate Wine.		

The Quarter Casks are most convenient for families, and a great saving is effected.

To Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies and Traders, a liberal discount allowed.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their NEW SUPPLY of SILVER HUNTING or SEMI HUNTING WATCHES, Patent Lever, guaranteed for two years, Rs. 50.

The utmost care has been given to the finish of these Watches, and Messrs. F., L. & Co. can positively say that they will always give the greatest satisfaction to the purchasers, with regard to going and durability. The numerous Orders Messrs. F., L. & Co. receive for them fully testify to this. A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

NEW KEYLESS WATCHES.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. also strongly recommend their new "KEYLESS WATCH," made expressly for this country by their own Manufactory in Europe. With regard to finish, going and durability, it yields in nothing to the above watch, being with the addition of the Keyless Mechanism, made on the same principle.

PRICE, with 2 years guarantee .... Rs. 90

No Discount Allowed.

Besides these, they have always on hand a large Stock of Silver and Gold Watches of every description and price.

FAVRE, LEUBA'S ROUND BRASS TRAVELLING TIME-PIECES .... Rs. 40

The movement of these Time-pieces is nothing else than that of a large Watch on the Lever principle of very superior workmanship.

OIEL DE BOEUF TIME-PIECES .... Rs. 40

These have exactly the same movements as the above Time-pieces in a black wooden frame with a 7-inch dial, and would suit an office or dining-room.

Both the above Time pieces are 8-day and guaranteed for one year.

The well-known CHRONOGRAPHS .... Rs. 60

The second hand can be stopped and made to jump back, in cases of false start, to the starting point.

A large assortment of MARBLE CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES always on hand.

LIQUIDATION OF JEWELLERY STILL CONTINUES.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats,*" "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made,*" "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars, in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets,*" "*Nursing Stays,*" Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, March 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, one large commodious HOUSE situated at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by the late Doctor A. V. Ward, and lately vacated by Mr. T. C. HOPE, Furnished or Unfurnished, having four Bed-rooms, Bath-rooms, Drawing and Dining rooms, with a nice garden commanding one of the finest views of the Back Bay and the Harbour, &c., &c. Rent moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

HORSE REPOSITORY AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT WITH SHOEING, NO. 2, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

FOR SALE—Mr. L. has in hand a Grand Square Piano for sale, by Schiedmayer in perfect good order, loud and sweet tone, good touch and finish and nearly new, on moderate price. Can be seen at Mr. Lopes's, Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,

Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY. —Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

FOR SALE, at Calcutta, three "WATSON'S PATENT PRESSES," with Engines and Pumps complete. These Presses are in perfect order, and can be seen at work. They are admirably adapted for the screwing of Cotton, and a reasonable offer will be accepted with delivery as they stand or cost Freight and Insurance to any part between Calcutta and Bombay. Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,

5th April 1875. Elphinstone Circle.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY : AN ESSAY.

BY CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADET 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

NOTICES.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS

BENEFIT OF MRS. WOODROFFE.

SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL 1875.

This being positively the last Exhibition.

2 BEAUTIFUL GLASS CASES

Containing a collection of Glass work, and also the following, viz., a Pair of Love Scales, Glass Photographic Stand, a splendid Candelabra, Fruit Stand, two large Glass Chain Smoking Pipes, Pneumatic Balloon, Philosopher's Hammers, two elegant Floral Decanters.

AND TWO HUNDRED OTHER PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.

Admission to the Hall Re. 1. Gallery 8 annas.
Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9 o'clock.
Special Trams after the Exhibition.
Tickets to be obtained at the Institute.
On account of the great crowd new arrangements will be made for the entrance and comfort of the visitors.

W. CROPLEY.

All claims against the Glass Blowers, to be sent into the Royal Hotel not later than 10 o'clock on MONDAY.

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

REDUCED PRICES.

OPEN THIS, AND EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION

Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and Eight annas.

Children Half Price to all parts.

A few Front Seats reserved at SOUNDY'S.

THE LIVERPOOL SILICATE PAINT COMPANY'S PAINTS AND GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMEL PAINTS, ALL COLORS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

F. HARLEY & Co.,

Agents for India, Calcutta.

LUCKNOW—LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL SWEEP, 1875.

Owing to the insufficient number of PURCHASERS of TICKETS in the above SWEEP, the undersigned begs to notify to the holders thereof, that the respective sums paid by them thereon will be refunded to them on production of such Tickets at his house in Old Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE CURSETJEE,

31st March 1875. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, JOSEPH BARTRAM, of the Traffic Department G. I. P. Railway, Jubbulpoor, will not be answerable for any DEBT or DEBTS that my WIFE, MARGARET BARTRAM, may contract from this date, she having left my protection and is now with my two Children living at Khundwah, C. Provinces. Time reveals all things.

Jubbulpoor, 2nd April, 1875.

NOTICE.

BURJORJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

VICTORIA TOY-SHOP.

No. 7, Meadow Street, Fort.

EMPORIUM OF NOVELTIES.

Being desirous of closing business, the undersigned has decided upon disposing of his goods on the "Art Union Principle" by allotting two tickets for a Rupee. Each person will, by this arrangement, have two chances and for each chance he may get a valuable prize.

Commencing daily from 12 a.m. till 7 p.m.

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA having recently ruled to secure real values of goods, not liable to duty or liable to fixed duties according to weight or quantity only, or to duties on fixed tariff valuations, as required by Section 26 of the Consolidated Customs Act VI. of 1863, it is hereby notified for the information of Importers, Exporters, Agents, Owners or Consignees, that from the 1st proximo they are required to describe the different qualities of articles and to specify real values in the Import Manifests, Entries, and Export Notes without fail. Any misstatement on this point would render the declarer liable to the penalties prescribed in section 216 of the above-quoted Act.

LESTOCK REID,

Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 31st March 1875.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 150 per Share has been made by the Directors payable at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on or before FRIDAY, the 16th day of April, proximo. Discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all Calls paid in anticipation.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd March 1875.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS, 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (One Hundred) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN

On 21st MAY.

Applications and remittances to be made to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.

N. B. Please write Legibly.

Full particulars every Tuesday.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6	each...Rs. 4 8	7 ft. by 12	each...Rs. 10 4
6 ft. by 8	„ 6 8	8½ ft. by 8½	„ 8 0
7 ft. by 7	„ 6 0	8½ ft. by 10	„ 10 0
7 ft. by 9	„ 7 12	8½ ft. by 15	„ 15 0
7 ft. by 10	„ 8 10	10 ft. by 10	„ 12 8
7 ft. by 10½	„ 9 0		

DIAMOND PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6	each...Rs. 3 8	7½ ft. by 9	each...Rs. 6 0
6½ ft. by 6½	„ 4 4	7½ ft. by 10	„ 6 10
6 ft. by 8	„ 4 10	7½ ft. by 12	„ 8 0
6 ft. by 9	„ 5 4	7½ ft. by 13	„ 8 12
7½ ft. by 7½	„ 5 0		

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs. 4 8 | 24 in. by 24 per doz...Rs. 5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs. 4 12 | 24 in. by 24 per doz...Rs. 8 12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32 per doz...Rs. 8 8 | 32 in. by 45 per doz...Rs. 11 0
34 in. by 34 „ 9 8 | 32 in. by 54 „ 14 8

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS. TOILETTE TABLE COVERS, TROUSERINGS AND SHIKAR STUFFS, SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT,

J. NEUBURG,

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ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, FOUL ERUPTIONS, OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disease of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP, NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 19 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14TH APRIL, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices barely supported, sales 10,000 bales; and this morning's report is quiet, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 11,000. Nominally but little alteration has taken place in values, either on the spot or to arrive, but sales are much less practicable in any position, and a generally depressed feeling seems to have got hold of the market. From the American receipts for the past few days, it seems by no means unlikely now, that the figures henceforward will show no material reduction from last year's; and if this be so, the probability of higher prices becomes more remote. At present we have to all appearance discounted a total crop of 3,850,000, but to come within that figure the receipts must yet fall off as compared with last year for the balance of the season and failing that, on a strong demand for Piece Goods, the tendency for a time in fact until stocks begin to be reduced again, or advices respecting the new American Crop are received—is more likely to be downwards than upwards.

The American Crop figures are :—

	1875	1874	1873
Four day's receipts	21,000	20,000	25,000
„ Exports to U. K.	5,000	16,000	10,000
Total recpts. since 1st Sept.	3,241,000	3,488,000	3,131,000
„ Exports to U. K.	1,440,000	1,473,000	1,366,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was quieter, but for Cloth quotations were unchanged, while 40s Mule Twist was quoted ⅛d. per lb. higher.

Coffee was steady with a further partial improvement of 1s. per cwt.

Consols this morning were still quoted at 93¼; French Rentes at 102 3/4; Bar Silver at 57 3/16 per oz.

STERLING Exchange continues firm and our quotations at the close are again 1/32d. higher, but the aspect of the market scarcely show so much strength, and is less in favour of a further advance than it was. The Banks have been fairly willing sellers, but some of them have also evinced more desire to buy, and if this may be accepted as any indication, it seems as if an impression was beginning to be felt that rates are near the top. And once that idea really gains ground there can be little doubt that the reaction will be very rapid. The purely temporary character of the present rise is so well understood that buyers will be very apt to avail themselves of what they consider likely to be the top level, while sellers will be equally chary of placing more of their paper than they can avoid. It is not impossible, or even perhaps improbable that higher rates may be established for a few days but that any material advance can be permanent is most unlikely. The whole change in the market may be very fairly attributed to a merely temporary pressure on some of the exchange banks, but it is questionable whether more importance than it deserves has not already been attached to that cause, while the certainty remains that every day brings us nearer to the ultimate fall. Whether the relapse will take place in a fortnight or in a month's time it is impossible to predict with any certainty, but unless something at the moment quite unforseen, and of an outside character intervenes, come it must, and in calculating the time we scarcely think people are allowing sufficiently for the peculiarities of the present season. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 10¼d.	per rupee
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 10-9/16d.	„
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.	„
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 10 19/32d.	„

On Calcutta there is still some pressure to sell, 60 days sight at 1½ and demand at 7/16 per cent. discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quite out of request and rates are purely nominal.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been closed for the Hindoo holiday.

For the same reason there has been little doing in COTTON, the attendance of sellers at the Green this morning having been very small. Buyers also have kept aloof owing to the unfavourable character of the Liverpool advices and even a decline of Rs. 2 per candy has not led to business. The receipts yesterday were 4,809 bales making 32,327 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS by steam are dull and tending downwards, £1-17-6 to £1 18 9 being the current rates. By sail they are firmly at £2 for all this months' loading by Iron vessels and £1 12-1 to £1 15-0 by wooden ships.

PIECE GOODS are steady. The better makes of 7 lbs. and 8¼ lbs. 39 inches Grey Shirtings are a shade firmer and for white goods the enquiry continues fairly active at quite previous rates.

The COAL Market shows some signs of renewed firmness but prices can scarcely be called really higher yet. There is, however, more demand, and sellers are not pressing their stocks on the market so much as they were.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	732½
5,25?	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
1[illegible]	5,000	2,350	100ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,500
2,0	2000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	690
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	2 0ps	Apollo Press Co	3,350
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	615
155	500	all	60p.s	Berar Company (New)	600
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co	1,325
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.c	Broach Cotton Co	150
400	1,500	all	37½ps	Carwar Company	700
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	130
500	1,880	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co	3,700
500	30	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	3, 25
180	2,000	2,000	15 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	375
300	5[illegible]	all	100 p	French Press Co	450
1150	...	1,400	100 p	Imperial Press Co	400
3125	400	35	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co	435
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co. Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	50 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,200
300	5[illegible]	all	100 p	Sassoon Press Co	575
400	50	75	135 p	Scinde Press Co	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps	Volkart's United Press Co	900

Per share for the half year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dat'n		
—	9[illegible]	19½	...	Bank of China	1
—	...	...	...	Eas India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb.	India Peninsula	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. AMCOTT, 654 tons, Captain G. Cawley, sailed yesterday for Revel via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 4,950 bales cotton, and 204 cwts. coffee.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Sunda, 1,029 tons, Captain J. G. Babot, sailed yesterday for China &c, with extra China mail, and the following cargo :—15 chests opium 660 bales cotton, & Sundries.

THE s. s. BLACK WATCH, 905 tons, Captain H. Coates, sailed yesterday for Havre via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,724 bales cotton, 1,285 cwts linseed, & 1,120 cwts, rapeseed.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. BUSHEER, 538 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa,(April 11th), with a general cargo & three hundred and twenty five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. SATTARA, 891 tons, Captain C. H. Day, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (March 6th) calling at Lisbon, Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Rodricks, and three children, and four deck passengers.

THE following passengers arrived per s. s. Ethiopia, at Madras :—

From Calcutta—Mrs and Miss Beelings and two infants. From Bimlipatam—Seven men, four women and six children. From Vizagapatam—Mrs Sice and two children, thirteen men, nine women, one boy, two infants and one peon. From Coconada—Messrs D Holman and Hedden, The Mesdames Henrison and Arathoon, Capt Haldrick and fourteen natives. From Masulipatam—Mr and Mrs Lecman and four servants.

Per s. s. Ava—From Galle—Two natives. From Negapatam—One native.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Busheer (s)	Smith	Goa, April 11.
	Sattara (s)	Day	London, March 6.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Hutton (s)	Hodges	London.
	Frank Carvill	McFee	Amsterdam.
	Sunda (s)	Babot	China, &c.
	Black Watch (s)	Coates	Havre.
	Amcott (s)	Cowley	Revel.

The ship Hellen Scott, Pearson, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Busheer, to Coast and Carwar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
10 Ava (s)	....	....	Bombay.
11 South Tyne (s)	....	....	....

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary Stenhouse, 200 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co.
Helen Scott, 50 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Timor s, 50 bale wool, Jaitha Vurria.
Funerdale s, 35 bales wool, Godoo Premjee.
Strathclyde s, 175 bundles galls, Poonja Nursee.
Tagus s, 100 bales cotton, Runchordass Verjeewandass.

FOR LONDON.

War Spirit, 203 cwt B horns, Sullaman Mowla ina.
St George s, 11 cwt B horns, Hassum Noormahomed.
County of Sutherland s, 108 bags linseed, Remington & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s, 5 cases tea, C Bounivi lle & Co ; 72 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.

FOR VENICE.

Delhi s, 10 bags copra, Leono Johier & Co.
Juno s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Oddessa s, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Richard Ryland, 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

M and E Cox, 1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 12.

Clerk Lieut-Col, Bengal D P W, on leave, from England.
Ironside, Fusg, Bombay R H A, on sick leave, from Mhow.

APRIL 13.

Shaw, Captain, Madras Hyd Congt, on leave, from Elichpur.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, from Mhow.
Dawson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Haig, Major, Bombay R E, on duty, from Guzerat.
Young, Lieut, Bombay R E, to join, from Kirkee.

APRIL 14.

Jackson, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 14.

Mackenzie, Lieut, Bengal R A, on sick leave, to England.
Haig, Major, Bombay R E, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India April 10, 1875.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E A Goodeve, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of the Bengal Law Reports, is allowed an extension of leave for six months namely, from 1st June to 30th Nov 1875.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J D Beglar, an Asst in the Archæological Survey of India, has been granted six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Appointment—Mr J W Quinton, B A, C S, to officiate as Judicial Comr in British Burmah during the absence of Mr J D Sandford, or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr C F Carnac to resign H M's Bl Civil Service with effect from the 29th ultimo.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr A Hope to resign H M's Bl Civil Service with effect from the 11th Jan 1875.

Appointments—Mr N A Garstin, District Supt of Police, 4th grade, Oudh, to officiate as District Supt of Police, 3rd grade, during the absence of Capt F O Maynard or until further orders.

Mr E A Mumford, Inspr of Police, to officiate as District Supt of Police of the 5th grade during the deputation of Mr Garstin or until further orders.

Appointment—Lieut-Col C B Lucie Smith, Depy Comr of the 2nd class in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Comr of the Narbada Division during the absence of Mr W M Low, C S, or until further orders.

The services of Maj E Y Walcott, Asst Comr of the 1st grade in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Appointment—Surgn Maj J Cameron, Civil Surgn of Fyzabad, to officiate as Civil Surgn of Lucknow, during the absence on furlough of Surgn Maj J C Whishaw, or until further orders.

Appointments—Mr J J Higgins, District Supt of Police of the 3rd class in the Central Provinces to be District Supt of the 2nd class, vice Capt S S Sutherland resigned.

Maj D MacNeill, District Supt of Police of the 4th class to be District Supt of the 3rd class vice Mr Higgins.

Mr R Hamilton, District Supt of the 5th class, to be District Supt of the 4th class, vice Maj MacNeill.

Mr Ratan sing, Asst District Supt of Police to be District Supt of the 5th class, vice Mr Hamilton.

Appointment—Surgn T Mayne, of the Madras Establishment to be Civil Surgn of the Damoh District, in the Central Provinces, vice Honorary Surgn T King, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The furlough granted to Mr W H Cole, M A, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, Great Trig nometrical Survey, in the Notification of this Dept No 152, dated the 3rd ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The services of Mr W S Halsey, Offg Commr of Inland Customs, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th March 1875.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Jead Hintze as Acting Consul for the Austrian and Hungarian Empire at Rangoon during the absence of Mr C F Overbeck.

Appointment—The Hon'ble R A Dalyell, of the Madras Civil Service, to officiate temporarily as Chief Commr of Mysore and Coorg from date of receiving charge from Mr J D Gordon, C S I.

Appointment—Mr J J D LaTouche, late Settlement Officer of Ajmere, to officiate temporarily as Depy Comr of Ajmere, vice Maj Repton on leave.

Appointment—Col J A Wright, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and offg Political agent in Haraotee, to officiate as Resident of the 3rd class and Political agent at Jeypore, vice Lieutenant-Col Beynon on leave.

Capt W J W Muir, Political Agent of the 3rd class an Offg, Political Agent of the Eastern States of Rajpootana, to officiate as Political Agent in Haraotee, vice Col Wright.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H S Schurr, Probationer in the office of the Accountant-Genl, Bengal, is allowed one month's privilege leave from the 9th April 1875.

Mr R A Sterndale is appointed Asst Commr of Paper Currency, Calcutta, vice Mr H N L Berkeley, retired.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt C Case of the B S C Sub-Asst Comry Genl, 2nd class, having returned from furlough to Europe, will officiate as Sub-Asst Comry Genl, 1st class, with effect from 8th March 1875, and until further orders ; junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Depot.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

Granting Capt E W Shaw, of the Madras S C, Adj, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, 30 days' leave of absence to Bombay from the 1st April 1875, or date of departure preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The under-mentioned Officers is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Albert Fitz William Taylor, of the B S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 16th (The Lucknow) Regt of N I for 2 years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Supernumerary Surgn-Maj John Ellis, M D of the Medl Dept, is brought on the establishment of Surgns Maj to fill an existing vacancy.

The under-mentioned Officers, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, are promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, subject to H Maj's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lieutenant George Masson Abbott, 31st March 1875, and Lieutenant Alfred Nimmo Sandilands, 3 s March 1875.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs.—

Surgn Maj Simon Mackertich, M D, of the Medl Dept, in Medical charge, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Surgeon Denis Francis Keegan, M D, of the Medical Dept, in Medical charge, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse,—for twenty-four months under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R J Bailey Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Branch having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from 13th Jan 1875.

The under-mentioned Officers of R E are appointed temporarily to the P W Dept as Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, and posted to the N W Provinces, Irrigation Branch :—

Lieut H W Dupgrier and Lieut T P Cather.

Mr E H Philips, Acct, 4th grade, attached to the 4th Calcutta Division, is transferred to British Burmah

Baboo Hurro Prosuno Ghose is appointed an Acct of the 4th grade and posted to British Burmah.

Corporal H Rowe, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Overseer, 1st grade, on probation, and posted to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

The under mentioned Engr Apprentices attached to the Irrigation Branch, Punjab, and promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st March 1875 :—

Mr R H McLaugrlin, Mr C Fleming and Mr W B Beals.

Gunner L McCarthy, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is remanded to Military duty.

Mr P D Barclay is appointed an Asst Traffic Supt on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

Mr W F F Handcock, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, employed of on Famine Relief Works, Bengal, is transferred to British Burmah For employment on the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 8th Mar. 1875.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to appoint Capt E R Ives, offg Wing Subn nd N I, to be Station Staff Officer, Umritsur, vice Capt P Roddy, V C, transferred to Roorkee, dated 24th March 1875.

That portion of G O C C dated the 30th Sept last, appointing Lieut A C Bunny, 107th Regt, to the 34th N I, is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

34th Native Infantry—Lieut A C Bunny, 107th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn on probation, vice Bean, offg as Wing Officer, dated 25th Sept 1874.

With reference to the above, Capt H W J Senior, 2nd Wing Subn, on rejoining the regt from a course of Garrison Instruction, is appointed to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, on probation, vice Senior, with effect from the 7th Feby 1875.

The fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs, granted to Capt R Anson-Cartwright, 48th Foot, by G O C C 18th March 1875, page 106, is cancelled, that officer having proceeded to Bombay to appear before a medical board.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 18th March 1875, directing Surgn Maj J G Leask M D to proceed to Fyzabad and assume medical charge of the 51st Foot.

Dated the 19th March 1875, directing Surgn F S Young, M D to proceed to Agra for duty with the 59th Foot.

Dated the 19th March 1875, directing Surgn Maj J Wood, 81st Foot, arrived from England, to proceed to Jullundur, to assume medical charge of the Regt ; and Surgn G J Gibson M D, and R G Thomsett, also arrived from England, to proceed to Rawal Pindi for general duty in that circle.

Dated the 20th March 1875, directing Surgn S Flood, attached to the 16th Foot at Dinapore, to proceed to Meean Meer and report himself to the Depy Surgn Genl British Forces, Lahore circle, for orders.

Dated the 25th March 1875, directing Capt C N Hodgson, Genl Dist, Infantry, recently returned from furlough, to do duty with the 34th N I until further orders.

Gwalior District order, dated the 23rd March 1875, directing Col W C Trevor, C B, 54th Foot, to assume temporary command of the station of Morar and the fortress of Gwalior from the 23rd March, during the absence of Bgdr Genl, R O Bright, C B, on inspection duty.

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 19th March 1875, directing Surgn P J M'Quaid, M D, to do duty with the 1-5th Foot at Allahabad ; and also to afford medical aid to the Rest Camp hospital, as a temprorary measure.

Dated the 25th March 1875, directing Surgn R A K Holmes, M D, to resume medical charge of the 18th Bl Cav ; and Surgn F W Wright, M D, on being relieved of the medical charge of the 18th Bl Cavy by Surgn Holmes, to continue in medical charge of the 34th N I.

1-14th Foot—Regtl order, dated the 19th March 1875, appointing Capt and Bt Maj E W Saunders to be Interpreter, vice Lieut W S Hewett, a probationer for the Bl S C, there being no qualified subaltern available.

The under-mentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel G G Brown (F Brigade,) to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Captain G H W Ewbank, (B Battery F Brigade,) to Moradabad and Dinapore, from the 15th March to the 15th June, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant S K Mackenzie, (No 6 Battery 23rd Brigade) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure to appear before a medical board

Veterinary Surgeon J J Plunkett, (9th Brigade,) to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot, (1st Battalion)—Surgeon Major S H Dickerson, to England for six months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

11th Foot, (1st Batn)—Paymaster D Simpson, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot, (1st Batn)—Paymaster H H Howett, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

22nd Foot, (2nd Batn)—Lieut A B Mein, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting Regt, to appear before a medical board.

40 Foot—Qurmr A Yeatts, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

63rd Foot—Paymaster F Piper, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

89th Foot—Paymaster A G Anderson, to England, for eight months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Col G G Moxen, (doing duty at Jubbulpore,) to Kurrachee, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Capt A Fitz W Taylor, (2nd Wing Subtn 16th N I,) to Calcutta, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Late 5th European Light Cavy—Capt A W Capel, to Kurnal and Mussoorie, from the 1st April to the 31st May, on private affairs, under the rules of 1854.

Bl Cavy—Col G Ward, (doing duty at Agrah,) to Landour, for seven months from date of quitting station, on medical certificate.

British Medical Service—Surgn J B Wilson, M D, (attached to the 11th Hussars,) to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear befor a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn A B Seaman, in medical charge 2nd N I,) to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

HIGH COURT.—15TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

In the Second Division Court.

Suit for hearing.

Chamber Motion.

Eastern Financial Association Limited—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia and Kessowjee Naik and another.

Motions to vary Commissioner's Report.

1018-67—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib v Soomar Ahmed and another—Jefferson and Payne.

854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others v Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

325-74—Crawford and Boevey—Foolvahoo widow v Gomtibai, widow—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

Admiralty Suit.

1-75—Prescot and Winter—Syed Moobaruck bin Antur v Secretary of State, &c—Mr Hearn.

LONG CAUSES.

700-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Jumnadas Balkissondas v Shaik Abdool a bin Salem—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

3017-74—Shamrao—Antajee Sukaram Pandit v Anundrow Vinaek and another—M M Munshi.

339-74—Mr Fletcher—Ashubai widow of Oosman v Ballabai widow.

151-74—Mr Fletcher—Rajcooverbai v Buldew Poorunmull—M H Khan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SCOTT—April 9th, at Balacherry, Kattywar Districts, the wife of Capt. W. Scott, Bo. S. C., of a son.

WATSON—April 11th, at Lanoli, the wife of T. T. Watson, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PARSONS—April 7th, at the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Parson, of a daughter.

TERRY—April 9th, at Lucknow, the wife of Major F. S. Terry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THOMPSON—McLEOD—April 9th at the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Square, by the Revd. W. Milne, Edward Thomson, Esq., of the firm of Messrs Anderson, Wallace, & Co., to Anna G., daughter of the Revd. A. G. McLeod, M A, Free Church, Croy, Nairnshire, Scotland.

DEATH.

SWAINE—April 6th, at Calcutta, Mr. William Francis Swaine, of Confluent Small-pox, aged 42 years, 4 months, and 28 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1875.

THE storm-cloud which had begun to darken the European sky appears to have blown over. Mr. Disraeli has informed the House of Commons that "the incident" of Prince Bismarck's attempt to play the bully towards Belgium "was concluded," though the Telegram Agency does not condescend to tell us whether it has been concluded by the submission of Belgium or the unexpected abandonment by the German Minister of a policy of dictation. Mr. Disraeli coupled his announcement to the House with a declaration that, "if the independence and neutrality "of Belgium were threatened, he would know "his duty and would not fear to meet Parlia-"ment"—a very satisfactory statement of policy if it be not a mere bit of brag, and if Mr. Disraeli do not eat his words as soon as Prince Bismarck calls his attention to them. Even Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, however, was prepared to fight for Belgium ; and it may therefore be inferred that in this instance Mr. Disraeli means to stand by what he has said. We believe that England has only to make her intentions with regard to her engagements abroad clearly known, in order to get in most cases her own way. There is not a Continental Power, no matter how big its army may be, which would not shrink from quarrelling with England—a country which has boundless resources, and which Continental critics, though they may pretend to laugh at the smallness of the British army, know to be practically unassailable at home, and to have the power of striking most effective blows at any Continental enemy. For, in the present state of the Continent, England would never be at a loss for allies in any war which she might be forced to undertake. If Germany threatened the independence of Belgium, England might be sure of the co-operation of France—which is only waiting for such an opportunity—to say nothing of the not quite insignificant support of the *braves Belges* themselves. It would be impossible for Prince Bismarck to keep France quiet while he acquired Belgium, unless he chose to restore Alsace and Lorraine, and thus to abandon the principle of nationality on which the German Empire is founded. The Prince would not, we may be sure, think of making such a bad exchange, or of giving up any conquests already secured, especially as the people of Alsace and Lorraine are Germans by blood and speech, whereas the Belgians are really Frenchmen. Belgium is, therefore, safe enough so long as England is governed by statesmen who will not allow themselves to be frightened by a mere reference to the big battalions of the German Empire.

TO-DAY the Municipal Corporation takes in hand the scheme for the improvement of the water-supply of this city which has already been passed through the mill of the Town Council ; and we believe it is probable that an important modification of the plan brought forward originally by the Municipal Commissioner, and now recommended for sanction by the Council, will be proposed by a member of the Corporation. It was supposed that none but financial objections would be taken to the scheme when it came before the Corporation, as that body is animated by a natural and praiseworthy distrust of all projects which are likely to increase the burden of taxation on the ratepayers of the city. But we understand that the chief object of the gentleman who means to move an amendment to-day is to add a good many lakhs to Mr. Pedder's estimate of expenditure, in order to pay the cost of laying down a 42 instead of a 24-inch main from Tulsi. It is alleged that this additional expenditure would "bring our water-works to a state of perfection," and save the ratepayers in the end a good deal of money by rendering unnecessary the laying down of a new Vehar main a few years hence. The 42-inch main might, it is suggested, be connected with Vehar as well as Tulsi, one sluice being kept constantly closed while the other is in use ; and Bombay would thus never be reduced to the desperate condition of having only six gallons a head of water for the population to depend upon, for, if the old Vehar main were to burst, the full supply of water from Vehar might be turned into the Tulsi main. We are quite sure that, if the Corporation has the independence and public spirit to go to the expense of thus providing itself with two mains to Vehar, in order to be on the safe side, it is not the Municipal Commissioner or the Town Council who will remonstrate against a display of what they might still regard as an excess of prudence. But we shall be surprised if the proposal to lay down a 42-inch main finds much support among the members of the Corporation generally. For to say—nothing of the argument that so big a main as is proposed would run both lakes dry—it is now confessed that even Mr. Pedder's less ambitious scheme cannot be carried out unless the Corporation agrees to provide by increased taxation part at least of the money required to pay interest and sinking fund on the new loan. Although, as a matter of form, the Corporation will be asked to sanction an application to the Government of India to make the Municipality a present of a good round sum of money by consolidating existing loans into a four per cent. stock and putting off the application of the sinking fund principle to this old debt till 1879, not a single reason has been urged to show that such an extraordinary application is likely to be listened to ; and we cannot help thinking it will be a sheer waste of time to ask the Government to do anything of the kind. Setting this part then of the financial scheme aside, the gist of the proposals made by the Town Council is found in the clause added by the Chairman to the second resolution, which binds the Corporation to supply in any case the means of meeting the charges to be created by the new loan. The addition of this clause was the fruit of recent discussions in the Town Council, and it raises the direct question whether or not the Corporation is prepared to carry out the Tulsi scheme even at the cost of fresh taxation. It will not have escaped observation that the Municipal Commissioner himself, at last week's meeting of the Town Council, answered the reproaches with which he had been assailed for his reluctance to raise this question, by boldly declaring that for his own part he thinks the House Tax might fairly be increased by one per cent. The good effect of this declaration was immediately seen ; for two of the native members of the Town Council, the Hon. Rao Sahib V. N. Mundlik and Raghunath Narayen Khote (if our memory do not mislead us), followed suit by concurring in the opinion that the scheme must be considered urgent and completed, even if the completion involved an addition to the existing burdens of taxation. This favourable disposition on the part of leading natives ought to ensure the acceptance of the scheme by the Corporation ; but we doubt if the native gentlemen who have made up their minds to vote for a new loan of 30 lakhs will not be alarmed at a proposal to raise eight or nine lakhs more.

WE regret to learn by a letter from Nassick, dated the 13th April, that the cholera, which was believed to be decreasing there, though slowly, has shown renewed virulence. On Tuesday, some of the officers who have been endeavouring to keep down the epidemic were about to leave Nassick for district duties, as they thought that a change for the better had set in; but the reports received of the cholera's morning operations were so serious that they felt it would be almost a dereliction of duty to go away and leave the unfortunate people to their fate, and so they decided to wait and do all in their power to alleviate the general suffering. Mr. Elliot, the Collector, Dr. Cody, and other gentlemen are now doing good and hard work, visiting the back slums—no pleasant task in itself—and finding out cases of cholera and helping the victims to fresh air and medicine. On Tuesday morning nineteen new cases were reported at six o'clock, and ten deaths—all within the previous twenty-four hours. Cholera, as is well-known, progresses in distinct stages. Dr. Murray, Inspector General of Hospitals, late of Bengal, but now located in England, in his recently-published observations on the pathology and treatment of cholera, "the result of forty years' experience," describes at least three distinct stages—malaise, diarrhœa, and collapse—and speaks of several degrees of collapse, which is generally the fatal stage. The stage of malaise may occupy two or three days ; the second stage, diarrhœa, varies from two or three hours to as many days ; the degrees of collapse have no specific time set down for their ordinary action, although they move along sometimes to their fatal terminus with alarming swiftness. The duration of life in an individual attacked by cholera depends very much upon the nature of the attack or of the epidemic, if there is one; so that while cases may move comparatively leisurely through the various stages and last for days, there are others, as many an old Indian can tell who has smoked his cheroot with his friend in the evening and found him dead before the following sunrise, which compress all their virulence into the space of a few hours. This epidemic at Nassick seems to be one of the virulent descriptions, our correspondent informing us that many of the cases sink into collapse within the first six or seven hours of the attack, while in from twelve to twenty hours many of the cases have a fatal termination.

Unfortunately for Nassick at this moment it enjoys a considerable reputation for sanctity, which at seasons of religious festival like the present, when the Ram Namee is being celebrated, draws large crowds to its temples and the banks of the Godavery for purposes of worship and ablution. The officers of Government have been doing all they could to keep the district people from coming into the city. An orthodox Hindoo, however, often prefers stalking stolidly in the face of danger, trusting in fate or his gods, to running the risk of damaging his character with his divinities, so that on the present occasion many devotees may be found careless of the warnings of the Sircar. But what Mr. Elliot and his coadjutors fear most is the great day when the Ruth or sacred car is carried about in public procession. To witness this performance vast numbers of people flock to Nassick. As many as 100,000 more or less excited worshippers have been seen surging along through the streets of Nassick as they accompanied the progress of the Ruth. Friday (to-morrow) has been fixed upon as the day this year when the Ruth shall be dragged through the City. If this vast number of people assemble as usual when cholera is raging in the place, what will be the result? That cholera will fasten upon them ; and that when they return to their homes, which are scattered over the face of the country, they will carry the disease with them wherever they go. Such a result cannot be contemplated without alarm, and it is no wonder that Mr. Elliot and his friends are dreading the approach of the high day of the festival. Would it not be wise, having regard to the alarming circumstances of the case, if the Bombay Government were to decide that the Ruth should not be taken out in Nassick until such time as the present epidemic has subsided? There might be opposition raised to this course by the priests and others who profit by such festivals, and who perhaps would not hesitate to see their fellow creatures dancing on the brink of ruin so long as the simple people in their enthusiasm filled their coffers ; but it is the province of Government in an emergency of this kind to step over misguided prejudices and selfish interests and direct affairs solely for the general weal of the people. If the cholera gets a firm footing at this season of the year, when the hot weather is upon us, and when our fruit stalls are filled, a serious mortality must be the result, and instead of a few hundreds dying in Nassick we may have to make our account with thousands of fatal cases throughout the Presidency. Already serious danger may well be apprehended from the appearance of a case of cholera adjoining the Camp at Deolalee ; but if the Nassick festival is permitted to go on at such a time, when the Ruth procession will not be able to move without encountering corpses, the fresh victims of cholera, being borne to the burning ground at the riverside, that danger will in all probability soon become a reality. And had Government not better think of sending a few of their spare medical subordinates to assist the small army who are at present facing the enemy in Nassick? Mr. Elliot is scattering disinfectants everywhere ; on Tuesday, under the powers conferred by the Municipal Act, he treated a large part of the city to a drenching with lime wash ; but all this is not sufficient. If the cholera is to be penned into Nassick or its vicinity, more medical attendants should be present at the place of danger. In short, the Government of Bombay should leave nothing undone that may keep the cholera which has appeared in one part of the Presidency from becoming a general scourge. We are glad to know that the Government has already taken every possible precaution to keep cholera out of Bombay ; and it may be hoped that they will act energetically at Nassick also.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

APPARENTLY the London papers have abstained for the present from making any additional remarks on the late trial at Baroda or on the conduct of the Government of India in its recent dealings with the Gaekwar. Reuter's telegrams have given only an epitome of the articles in the English papers, their context has yet to be read. There is not, however, in India much variety of opinion as to the correctness of the assumptions of the London press, presuming that the telegrams received really express the views of the *Times*, which it is added the other papers endorse, at least to some extent. The Indian press unanimously condemn the hasty and hurried way in which the *Times* has ventured to form an opinion on the value of the evidence given at the trial at Baroda, when only summaries of what the witnesses said have arrived in London, such summaries having been further curtailed by the condensation and omission of many words which must take place in the sending of all telegraphic messages. With regard to the summary of the evidence supplied to the *Times* we have the admission of the *Times'* Baroda correspondent that though he was directed to be an impartial he was at the same time a "discriminating" reporter, which may mean that he had a wide margin to each sheet of paper containing the evidence he ventured to summarise. We may quote the following expression of opinion from the *Madras Athenæum*, on the course taken by the *Times* :—"There is an important feature in the *Times'* comments which robs them of much of their force. Colonel Phayre's cross examination is what is most relied upon, as if it had been anticipated, thus showing that the hatred of the Gaekwar for that officer is shared by his London advocate ; or that the advocate had thoroughly entered into the spirit of the Gaekwar's feelings towards Colonel Phayre. This virulence towards a man who, having barely escaped being poisoned naturally demands compassion, is, we repeat, remarkable. It is quite impossible to regard the *Times* as an impartial critic. The proposal to let the Gaekwar rule again on trial is silly. We sincerely hope that Lord Northbrook will prove himself a worthy successor of the great Wellesley and then the Commission will prove no blunder. Of necessity the native Princes are the only people who can secure the advocacy of the Press at home, where Indian treaties are regarded as so many patents granted by the Government of India conferring rights upon His Highness This, That or the Other to plunder and oppress at will a certain number of Her Majesty's subjects, the miserable wretches, placed at the mercy of these Princes, having no one to take up their cause." These words contain the views of many Indian papers, and convey the sentiments of many Englishmen who take any interest in public affairs in India. The following extract from the latest issue of the *Pioneer* conveys similar views and tends to show what the opinions of the press in India are upon Baroda affairs :—

"It requires but little intelligence to be wise after the event. The London papers knew of the institution of the Baroda Commission and the object with which it was appointed. Not a word in praise or dispraise did they venture. The fact that now, when they know the approximate result, when they have results to guide them they should so unreservedly condemn the initiation of the inquiry, says but little for their sense of justice. The time, however, can never come when the Indian Government will be so weak as to allow the English Press, ignorant of Indian affairs, to influence its conduct. The London *Times* heading the other English papers, has not only condemned what has been done, but declares what should now be done to remedy the mischief. After all, however, there is nothing in this state of things that need give us much alarm. Since the British power was first founded in India there has been constant opposition from England, every measure originated in this country, to every act of every Governor. No native prince is deprived of the sovereignty of a kingdom but he becomes a martyr ; no native prince is invested with the sovereignty of a kingdom but he becomes a tyrant ; every native punished for crime is a victim ; if rewarded for loyalty, a hypocrite; annexation is a crime, non-annexation a political error. Up to the present time Indian Governments have had sufficient self-reliance to ignore the ill judged criticisms of the English Press, and there can be little doubt that Lord Northbrook will follow the example of his predecessors. The Supreme Government of this country, to maintain respect, the backbone of power, must enjoy full liberty to govern by the standard of its own judgment. If it once began to allow its executive action in India to be controlled, in matters of detail, by an authority outside its own, the ultimate consequences of such a surrender would be more disastrous than we care to imagine."

THE *Pioneer*, however, is singularly unhappy in its statement of the grounds on which it conceives the Government of India might refuse to restore the Gaekwar. It reminds its readers that the Maharaja was called upon to clear himself of the charge of having instigated the Residency servants to poison Colonel Phayre ; and it argues that, although the case for the prosecution may have broken down, His Highness may yet not have succeeded in clearing himself! We sincerely hope the Government will have something better to go upon than a miserable quibble of this sort. In appointing the Commission the Government took upon itself the responsibility of proving the Gaekwar's guilt ; and His Highness would have a legitimate grievance if the burden of proving his innocence were now thrown upon him.

NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While typhoid fever, cholera, and other endemics are rife, it behoves the Health Officer to bestir himself and infuse thereby a modicum of energy into members of his staff, and take such ordinary precautions as would be a preventive to the disseminating of disease in this City of Stinks. As an instance, travelling this morning to town from the suburbs I observed a herd of milch buffaloes grazing on the rank vegetation about the flats, and to satisfy thirst drinking from the open drain, a seething mass of beastliness emitting an overpowering stink, thus polluting the source from whence food both to young and old is supplied.

Bombay 14th April. J. B.

SIR L. PELLY'S COMPLIMENTARY LETTER TO THE TROOPS AT BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your remarks on Colonel Pelly's notification to the troops he required to assist him at Baroda, and in which you commented on the entire absence of acknowledgment of the services rendered by the 9th Regiment N. I., permit me to make a few remarks. The 9th Regiment N. I. was the first to arrive in Baroda on Sir Lewis Pelly's emergent requisition communicated by telegram to Colonel Thompson at Ahmedabad, and received after 1 p.m. on the 12th January 1875. The Regiment arrived at Baroda at about 2 a.m. on the 13th, complete for active service, though in Colonel Pelly's letter he even ignores its presence altogether. The Regiment got out of the train at the old station, sending a complete Company under a European officer to hold the new station until the arrival of the Fusiliers and Artillery from Bombay about 5 hours afterwards.

It is well known that 300 men of this Regiment (selected by Sir Lewis Pelly) took charge of the Palace, Magazine, guns, public building, &c., in the City on the morning of the Gaekwar's arrest. All this was ably done by Colonel Hanson and Captain Coles, while the remainder of the Force were resting in their tents in Camp.

Colonel Pelly says—Guns were packed in the Camp of the Artillery and Fusiliers. I would ask him (though perhaps he has gone to England by this time) where were these guns on the day of the Gaekwar's arrest, and during the following night? Simply under the Rifles and Bayonets of the 9th N. I. Once parked in Camp they were rendered harmless. He heaps lots of credit on the Fusiliers for guarding the Gaekwar, but appears to forget that about ten sentries of the 9th have been posted every night since their arrival round the Residency to guard his private person and property. Sir Lewis Pelly must have expected resistance or he would not have required so large a Force in the City, and had such occurred the 9th must have borne the whole brunt of the attack. As I said before, all these guns were then in charge of the Gaekwar's Troops, and might have been turned against the 9th, a contingency that Sir Lewis Pelly must have thought exceedingly probable. Well enough may it be said that Colonel Phayre is far too honest a man for the appointment of Resident at Baroda, he would never have ignored his own service as Sir Lewis Pelly has done. The letter in question was copied in the usual course at the Brigade Major's Office by the writers of different Corps, that of the 9th being a man of the Regiment, and it has doubtless been read and discussed from the Subadar Major down to the last enlisted recruit. Could Government, therefore, be surprised after such treatment at disgust and discontent cropping up in their most loyal Regiments? The 9th is the only Corps that still remains under canvas, and their sick even kept out in hospital tents where the thermometer ranges to 106°, while their more lucky brothers-in-arms are comfortably housed either in barracks, lines or Chupperal tents.—I am, &c.

NO HUMBUG.

Guzerat Districts, April 11.

A NATIVE'S OPINION OF THE SHORTCOMINGS OF OFFICIAL ENGLISHMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your article headed "The unpopularity of the English Rule in India" I beg to make the following observations.

You are not correct in thinking that the Natives "as a whole" dislike the English Rule, on the contrary they are very thankful to the Omniscient Being who sent the English here when India was groaning under the cruelty and oppression of the Mahomedan Rulers. They have nobly executed their mission and have richly earned the heartfelt gratitude of the nation, which is undoubtedly loyal to Her Majesty's Government to the very back-bone. The natives consider that the intentions of Her Majesty's ministers and Governors are in keeping with Her Gracious commands, but they do not seem to be carried out in the very spirit they are given. It is believed that only show is made of them without real action, why this duplicity? Why not say openly that thou shalt have this and no more? Why hold out such hopes which are not meant to be fulfilled? Disappointment is the father of discontentment. All the high appointments of the State have graciously been thrown open to the natives, but how many of them have really been given to them? No sooner had a few natives succeeded in the Civil Service Examination their great jealousy was excited and the State's scholarship has ever since been stopped. No sooner had a few natives entered the Commission Medical Service and others went to compete for the same, than the examination was stopped, but was resumed no sooner they came back disappointed. The Native Assistant Surgeons get much better education than the English Apothecary, but compare the amount of pay they receive. The men from the Cooper's Hill College and officers from the Roorkee College are appointed at once as 2nd grade Asst. Engineers on about Rs. 350 or Rs. 400 per mouth, whereas a native passing the very same examination enter the Department on Rs. 100 only per month. His subsequent promotion is not at all cheering, although he works as efficiently as his European colleagues ; but by the time he becomes 1st grade Asst Engineer his European colleague becomes 1st grade Executive Engineer, and the higher they rise, greater becomes the distance between them.

The above are a few instances of partiality as regards high appointments, but even-handed justice is not done also in court of law, except when the quarrel is between a native and his fellow subject ; but if he is even put to death by a European he is sure to have "affections of liver or spleen" and the culprit is let off. The English law courts on the whole are very expensive, and a poor man can hardly expect, for want of means, to have justice done to him.

As for the social disposition of an Englishman he is proverbially proud, and he looks down upon every thing which is not English ; he, as a rule, treats the natives with contempt and has no sympathy for them, he has no regard for their feelings or convenience simply because they happen to be servants or subjects There are no doubt certain honourable exceptions to this, but such exceptions only prove the rule. Such are the feelings of the educated natives, but Government must thank itself for the same. It has taught them to expect much, it has held out many hopes, but does not seem to be inclined to have them realized. It has encouraged the ill-treatment of the natives by its European officers by not taking proper notice of their conduct, and has gone so far as to encourage a commonest beggar of the true or half English descent to refuse to serve under a native, may he be ever so clever and worthy of the post he holds. With all these disadvantages ask any educated native if they would like to have a change of Government, they would at once tell you certainly not, by such a change we expect nothing good, on the contrary we are afraid of losing everything dear to us, our security of property and person, our position in society, our peace and comfort which are the direct result of the present Government, but what we want is to have our grievances redressed. Give us what you have promised and hold out no false hopes, treat all our fellow subjects with even-handed justice without the distinction of creed or colour, and make your officers treat us with a little more regard and sympathy, and we would not want anything more

Let the well known native proverb be remembered that "Dilko dil pahchanta" (Heart knows the heart). If you treat one with hatred you cannot expect love in return, he has the same feelings for you what you have for him. The natives do not dislike the English Government, on the contrary they like it, and are very thankful for the various blessings they enjoy under it ; but at the same time it is idle to suppose that they love it. The feelings between them are similar to those of the parties in a match which takes place for certain interests and not for love. They cannot afford to loose the benefits they enjoy under the British Rule, but they, naturally being very sensitive, cannot but feel poignantly the treatment they receive every day in their life from the English hands—if possible even a worse treatment from those who have only a few drops of English blood in them. If the Government is really anxious to secure the love of the people the remedy is very simple, but it is very difficult to see it properly administered. It is this that make your officers treat the natives kindly, and let them try to have some feelings for them as they wish to have in return, and always do *true* justice to them.

10th April. AN OBSERVER.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWUR, 12TH APRIL.

As it may not be uninteresting to your readers elsewhere to learn how we at Mahableshwur are enjoying the season, I propose to send you a few tit-bits of news occasionally, always provided, as the lawyers say, there is any thing stirring that is worth communicating.

To commence in the usual fashion of news-writers, I must say that the weather has been any thing but agreeable in the day time since the eclipse. The wind is high, and being easterly, brings with it a dry and feverish sensation. The mornings, evenings and nights, however, are all that can be desired.

A short time ago, we had a splendid shower of rain accompanied by hail, which lasted for nearly three hours, and must have added something to the springs of water which are to be found in almost every valley. The hail, however, has done much damage to the strawberries, which are not to be had now of good quality.

Every effort is being made to make the new route to this station, via Dasgaum, known to the public ; but it does not appear to be much appreciated yet, the chief want being speedy and comfortable means of transit between Dasgaum and Mahableshwur. There is little doubt of its being largely used next year, by which time it is hoped the road will be thoroughly consolidated, and so be better adapted for wheeled vehicles than it is at present.

His Excellency the Governor's Band has arrived and the men are encamped in the usual spot at Clifton. The Bandmaster, Mr. Zimmer, though consigned to his long home by the *Times of India*, is with them—not as a ghost, but in his own flesh and blood,—and it is to be hoped he may yet live long to hold the appointment which he so ably fills.

The Military Secretary of His Excellency, Major Bonar Deane, is likewise amongst us, and it is believed that His Excellency will himself follow very shortly. On His Excellency's arrival, the season will doubtless show itself to its fullest advantage—not to say that we are all moping now, but there is a lack of something—a gap in the gaieties of the season, which, I am assured, His Excellency alone can fill.

There is, I understand, a Municipality here, but no Town Council as in Bombay, or anything corresponding with it. Its functions, I am told, are to farm all taxes and to leave the farmers to deprive every wretched mallee, bringing up strawberries from the gardens in the Valley of the Yenna, of part of his clothing as a sort of earnest of his intention to return and pay a tax to which he can by no means be liable. It is to be hoped that this little item of the difficulties of Municipal Government in the Mofussil will not find its way into the Municipal Commissioner's report at the end of the year.

For the information of the visitors who are still ignorant of the fact I would mention that there are copies of a *Mahableshwur Guide* for sale on these Hills, at the incredible price of 1 Rupee and 8 annas per copy, three shillings in English money and all told—those who have not yet supplied themselves with this book, which is both a Guide and a Directory, should at once enquire for it next door to the Post office. Its value can only be appreciated when in one's possession. The map alone is worth the money, and this fact should be duly noted.

I am not an epicure except as regards strawberries, so will only add for the edification of those who are *not* Irish, that the potatoe crop appears to have been a good one this year, as potatoes seem to be plentiful, good, and cheap.

We had Divine Service here, by the newly-appointed Chaplain last Sunday for the first time, and I must say that I much admire the non ritualistic principles of this minister of the Gospel. Attending Divine Service at Mahableshwur, though, is no joke to those who have no spare money, and this, I fear, must be the case with several of the visitors to these hills, judging by the very large number of empty seats to be seen in church at the morning service. I remember reading some time ago in an up-country paper of a chaplain who, in announcing to his congregation the amount of his collections, was obliged to add the item "and thirteen sodawater tops" to show the exact total. I don't wish to suggest anything rash by a repetition of that announcement, but it occurs to me that the handing round of the bag at the end of both services, every Sunday, might result in something similarly shady up here ; and I trust the hint I am giving will not be altogether thrown away on the chaplain, or whoever it may be that is responsible for his action in this matter. There is also another item of church expenditure here, viz., having to pay something like 5 rupees for a seat in church, which, as the expenses attendant on holding service are nearly *nil*, being a total of half a dozen candles per week, seems very ridiculous! It looks as if it is intended that poor people should not attend Divine worship. If a certain number—say 75 or 100 seats—were kept free and not sold, it would not matter much but the rule appears to be to sell every seat for which there is a purchaser, and the result can be readily inferred. The only way of securing a fixed and a favourite seat in church, without having actually to pay the piper, is to become possessed of a voice for singing and then to join the choir!

I am afraid I have written more already than I intended, so will say good bye for the present.

MEETING OF THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the Factory Commission was held yesterday afternoon at the Secretariat. There were present : F.F. Arbuthnot, President ; the Hon'ble Rao Sahib W. N. Mundlick ; Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Esq., Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., Morarjee Gooculdas, Esq : Thomas Blaney, Esq., Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., and W. Moylan, Esq.

The following points were resolved on :—

That the meetings should be held once a week on Wednesday, at 3 p. m.

That the follow should be subjects of examination :—Dangers from machinery ; the age of children employed ; the hours of work ; sanitation ; ventilation ; education ; holidays ; and the duties of Inspectors.

That the following gentlemen should be requested to be good enough to attend on Wednesday next :—Mr. Aspin, Manager of the Hindostan Spinning and Weaving Mill ; Mr. Helm, Manager of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mill ; and Mr. Motiram Bogoobhoy.

That the following gentlemen be examined as opportunity offers :—Mr. Thakurdas Vurujdas, Mr Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Mr. Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Katruch ; Dr. Weir, and Dr. Joseph Anderson.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. RAJPOOTANA.

THE spirited management of the well-known British India Steam Navigation Company, is rapidly forming a fleet of first-class vessels. The arrival of one of their newly built boats cannot, therefore, fail to excite some interest among those who from time to time have to travel from one part of our coast to another, by sea The Rajpootana, the latest addition to the Company's fleet, is a vessel of 1311 tons, and is commanded by Captain Templeton. She arrived here on Monday last from Calcutta, having called at the principal ports *en route*. The Rajpootana has been built on exactly the same principles as the steamers Almora and Ethiopia, and we need not therefore give a very long description of her. Her saloon is fitted up in a very superior manner, and the state rooms which open into the saloon are supplied with all the most recent improvements for the comfort of travellers. On the deck the arrangements are likewise of the most recent kind ; steam being used to steer the vessel, by means of a patent appartus with which all the B. I. S. N. Co. steamers are now fitted, and which is known as "Kirk's Patent" while another patent "Pauls patent windlass" also worked by steam, provides for the paying out or heaving in of the cables, on entering or leaving port—The Rajpootana generally travels at the average rate of from 10½ to 11 knots per hour, this being the same rate as that attained by the Ethiopia and Goa, although the former vessel on her passage out, travelled at a considerably higher speed during her run through the Mediterranean.

A reference to our advertising columns will show that the Canara, another of the boats which this company have recently launched is, to proceed to London on the fifth May.

ANTICIPATION OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

BY the arrival last night of the s.s. Navarino we have been favoured with a copy of the *Overland Mail* of 26th March, thus anticipating by several hours the arrival of the mail steamer, which is due this morning.

CHIEF INTELLIGENCE OF THE WEEK.

The Queen held a Drawing-room at Buckingham Palace on March 19, and has returned to Windsor Castle. The Prince of Wales has gone to the South of France.

In November the Prince of Wales will visit India and will be accompanied by Sir Bartle Frere. Dr. Fayrer and Capt. Probyn will also be in the suite of His Royal Highness.

The Emperor William of Germany completed his seventy-eighth year on March 22.

Parliament adjourned for the Easter recess on March 23 till April 5.

France is contemplating the issue of a loan for 48,000,000*l.*, and the redemption of the Six per Cent. Morgan loan.

The editor of an Austrian paper has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for publishing the Pope's Encyclical Letter.

The second reading of the Irish Peace Preservation Bill has been passed by 264 votes to 69 after two nights, debate, chiefly confined to Home Rulers and closed by Mr. Disraeli.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has again stated that he does not expect to have any surplus to distribute this year. The remark was made this week to a deputation urging the removal of the railway passenger duty.

The death of Mr. John Mitchel does not altogether dispose of the Tipperary difficulty, as M. Moore, the unsuccessful candidate, claims the seat.

Disturbances are reported from Jamaica, which are, however, declared not to be of a serious character.

The French Ambassador, the Comte de Jarnac, died at his residence at Albert Gate on March 21. The Duc de Broglie will, it is said, succeed him.

A verdict, with 1,275*l.* damages, has been given against the *Athenæum* for a libel on the publishers of Mr Keith Johnstone's maps.

Two shocking tragedies through insanity—one at Penge and the other at Fordham, near Colchester—have been chronicled this week.

A football accident has called forth many opinions above the game as played with Rugby rule

The Oxford crew had an easy victory by several lengths in the University Boat Race, rowed on March 20. The breaking of one of the sliding seats reduced the chances of the Cambridge eight.

The Exchequer receipts from April 1 to March 20 amount to 73,080,000*l.* It is expected that the total estimate for the year, 74,425,000., will be just reached.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Comte de Jarnac ; Lieut.-Col. R. Gordon, late 32nd Madras N. I. ; Commy.-Gen. C. Williams ; Mr. C. Cardew, late Bengal C.S ; Mr. J. Fife, late major 10th Hussars ; Mr. E. Bird, late major 1st Royals ; Mr. A. C. Howden, late G. I. P. Railway ; Mr. John Mitchel ; and Mr. H. L. Bateman.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE Irish members have managed to keep this week almost to themselves. The Peace Preservation Bill has been set upon by all the Home Rulers as if they firmly believed that they could undertake, with less powers than are given under it, to preserve the peace among their turbulent countrymen. It was noticeable that before the debate came on a question was put which elicited confirmation, of a report of a shooting case only the previous day, and it was amusing to hear one of the speakers refer to a district in Ireland in which it was believed that there was not a single whole skull. It would be a curious experiment to give the Home Rulers six months' trial at preserving order in the districts which now give so much trouble. The great grievance of the Irish members during the two nights' debate was, that they could not get opposition enough to their views. No one would speak in favour of the Bill, though almost everyone was prepared to vote in its favour. Mr. Sullivan, on the first night of the debate became furious, and "commanded" that some Minister should rise and state the necessity for the Bill, and this was complied with, and finally before the vote was taken which showed the isolation of the Home Rulers, Mr. Disraeli made a brilliant speech, having to contend, however, with a curious sort of opposition in the shape of a running fire of ejaculations from the terrific Major O'Gorman. The first "No" the Premier quietly met with a remark, that if that was to be taken as a reply to what he was saying, according to the rules of the House the hon. member could not speak again. Taking his revenge, this eccentric Irish representative marched to a seat directly opposite the Premier, and persistently attempted to interrupt him. For a little he succeeded ; but the practised orator soon rose superior to these tactics, and made an effective speech, in which he took the opportunity to refer to his famous Mansion House allusion to workmen's privileges in this country. It is now most emphatically stated by the Premier that he did not intend to allude to Count Arnim or Prince Bismarck, and that in no way since had reference been made to him directly or indirectly, by lady or gentleman, to elicit the disavowal which he thought it prudent to make at the time, but which, as he found, pleased no one.

The death of Mr. Mitchel has settled the vexed question of his possibly maintaining in a civil court the right to sit as the representative of Tipperary. Another problem is now presented to us. Is the seat vacant, or was it illegally claimed by Mr. Mitchel, and thus in the rightful possession of his opponent, who was supported by a mere handful of votes? A petition for the seat has been lodged, and it has yet to be decided whether it will be heard or not. It will hardly satisfy the constituency that it should be represented by a man for whom only a few voted. On the other hand, if the decision of the House of Commons was right, and Mr Mitchel had no legal claim to represent Tipperary, the seat is Mr. Moore's, the other candidate, and cannot be now vacant.

France is finding work for her most active statesmen We shall presently hear, probably, that M. Thiers and M Gambetta have each been assigned some special duty which will keep them occupied and safe from hatching mischief. Recent Ministerial appointments, and that of the Duc D'Audiffret PasQuier to the Presidency of the Assembly, are viewed with increasing favour. M. Buffet appears to be well able to answer for the Cabinet, the Duc is able to answer for order in the Assembly, and it may be supposed that Marshal MacMahon is still prepared to answer for order in the country The death of the Count de Jarnac, the French Ambassador in London, after being but a few months among us, suggests an opportunity to relieve the Cabinet of a rather powerful overseer, who would make an excellent ambassador at St James's. It is not impossible that the Duc de Broglie will be honoured with the confidence of the French nation in this particular.

In Germany the measure to deprive the Roman Catholic clergy of State aid is receiving no serious opposition. The Emperor William's birthday—his seventy-eighth anniversary has been celebrated with very nearly public rejoicings. Prince Bismarck is to receive a new honour and title—a dukedom—though he will retain his family name. It is not unlikely that the three Emperors will again meet this summer, and the approaching visit of the Emperor of Austria to the King of Italy will be a prelude to it.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

WE have authority to state that a report of the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit India at the close of the current year is well founded, and that His Royal Highness will leave England for that purpose—should no unforeseen obstacles arise—in the month of November. Sir Bartle Frere will accompany the Prince of Wales at the express wish of His Royal Highness. We cannot conceive of any announcement of a personal character which will give wider gratification in India We have only to call to mind the enthusiastic reception which was given to the Duke of Edinburgh five years ago in every part of the Indian Empire which he visited, to see the vast importance which will be attached to the promised visit of the Heir-apparent.

The *Times* remarks that the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to India is one of those events which, though belonging rather to the pageant than to the active drama of history, awaken nevertheless a more vivid interest than occurrences of more intrinsic importance. The heir to the United Kingdom and to the Empire of Hindostan cannot visit his future Eastern realm as a mere representative of actual rule. He brings for the first time the whole historic inheritance of England into contact with the most venerable heritage of Eastern antiquity and civilization. As the representative of the Queen and as the heir to her throne he unites in his own person the combined heritage of east and west. The two races, so far separated and, in many respects so apparently alien, will see in a common Sovereign the evidence of a common destiny, and the bond of a harmonious, if not idencial future civilization. An immense respect is due from the conquerors of India to the venerable kingdoms, institutions and traditions of which they have become the political heirs, and an adequate manifestation of this feeling has always been one of the great wants of our Indian administration. As long as none but persons of a secondary rank, however high, were the only representatives of England in India, the people could not be expected to realise that the authority to which they were subject had the personal and Imperial dignity which their instincts demand. England scarcely did justice to all those tributary kings, princes, and castes so long as she was only represented among them by dignities less imposing than their own. The visit of the Prince of Wales should once for all remedy any such deficiency.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

MUCH controversy has lately appeared in the columns of the English press on the state of the Native Army generally, and although from time to time since the reorganisation in 1861 the Indian press and its military correspondents have exposed the fallacy of the present system, not much if anything, has been done to remedy it. The general basis of any organisation is taken for the Bengal Army, leaving the minor Presidencies (Madras and Bombay) in the shade altogether. The Bengal Army after the mutiny in 1857—its regiments being in a state of collapse—required some sort of reconstruction, and the Madras and Bombay Armies were also reformed although they had remained intact and reconstruction their case was not needed. The failure of the new organisation and the Staff Corps was seen by many officers of talent, experience, and ability, whose opinions certainly entitled them to some respect ; but the old maxim "forewarned is forearmed" was utterly unheeded by those were whobent upon introducing the pet scheme.

The superiority of the European elements is foremost in the mind of the native ; and although Government is doing its best to eradicate it, the policy, as far as the military portion is concerned, may be doubted. Improve the position of the present native officers, require that all should know English, adopted the passing of a general test before being promoted, and with the supervision of European company commanders a better class of men as aids could not be desired.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE.

SIMLA, 14TH APRIL.

The Maharaja of Cashmere arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning under a salute of 19 guns. He was received at Boileaugunge by the Deputy Commissioner, two of the Viceroy's Aides de-Camp and Major Henderson, and on his arrival at his residence at Chota Simla by Goorka Guard of Honour. Complimentary presents were after wards sent to the Maharaja by the Deputy Commissioner. The Viceroy probably receives the Maharaja to-morrow.

The Viceroy receives the Maharaja of Cashmere in private durbar at noon to-morrow. A deputation of the Foreign Secretary, the Viceroy's Military Secretary and the Deputy Commissioner proceed to the Maharaja's residence this afternoon to enquire after His Highness' health.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 15th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market and Surats closed with prices barely supported.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5 5/16.

The Manchester Market has been quieter.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 4½d.
8½ lbs. do.	8s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 0½d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93½.
5 do. French Rente, 1872	102½.
Bar Silver	57 3/16.

Departures for Bombay via Suez Canal—Atalanta.

COLONEL PENN, R.A.

A telegram was received yesterday from Aden, announcing that Colonel Penn had been released from arrest and restored to his command, on receipt of orders from the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

MR. B. H. ELLIS.

AT the dinner given last night to Mr. Ellis by the Members of the Byculla Club, the Chairman, Mr. Gibbs, stated that the guest of the evening had, since he reached Bombay by way of Deesa and Ahmedabad, written a minute recommending the immediate construction of the Rajpootana line of railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere.

SIGNOR Massa has written a letter to the Calcutta papers, in which he states that he has not yet entirely abandoned all purpose of bringing out an Opera Company next season. The anticipated visit to India of the Prince of Wales will stimulate fresh efforts.

REGARDING the riot at Paroor about fifteen days ago in Travancore, between the Abkarry Contractor and the inhabitants, we read that fortunately Mr. P. Shungoony Menon, the Dewan Peishcar, was soon on the spot and managed to effectually quell the disturbance and prevented bloodshed which was imminent.

IT is said that the Commander-in-Chief, who has been lately summoned to Simla, is in favour of sending a large force to back up Sir D. Forsyth and thus frighten the king of Burmah into submission to our demands, but the Government of India will, probably, be cautious, though its action will be firm and vigorous.

THE changes that have lately taken place in the proprietorship of two well-known Calcutta weekly newspapers are said to have attracted the attention of the Government of India, and to have formed the subject of a communication of a deprecatory character from the Secretariat at Simla to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

THE following is one of the latest jokes which are convulsing the American public :—

Why is the latest conveyance on the Third avenue railway like a Hindoo pirate ? There are so many points of similitude that perhaps you mightn't guess at first. Because it's the last car.

Why a lascar should be a pirate we don't know, unless it be to satisfy the exigencies of a joke like the above.

THE Political Agent, Kutch, reports that a shock of earthquake occurred at 2 minutes past 1 P. M. on 18th March 1875 at Adhoi in Wagur, which was also slightly felt at Bhooj at exactly 1 P. M. He also reports the existence in the same district of small-pox chiefly confined to children, and a disease called "Seelee" among the cattle, and that he has personally requested the Durbar to do what is possible to mitigate both.

THE Madras Government having had occasion lately to notice that a Range officer has considered himself at liberty to recommend, and a District Engineer to pass, full travelling allowance to an Overseer for a whole month during which he never left his head-quarters, have considered it their duty to call attention to this flagrant breach of the travelling allowance rules, and to warn Range officers and District Engineers that they render themselves personally liable to refund all sums so passed not in conformity with the rules.

THE story, circulated recently, that an attempt had been made to poison the Rajah of Cochin is entirely without foundation. We are told that the Rajah was taken ill, but it was owing to his having partaken of some food which had not been properly cooked, and as soon as the proper remedies were administered. His Highness recovered. There may have been some suspicion of foul play at first, but a little reflection would have shown that there is no earthly reason why any one should make an attempt on the life of so amiable and inoffensive a Prince.

DR. DERENZY, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, is at present at Simla. The object of his visit is in connection with the general sanitation of the place, and more particularly with the water-supply which is very defective, and which, under present arrangements, would always remain so. Seeing the interest that Lord Northbrook took on the subject of the water-supply at Delhi, it is probable that Dr. DeRenzy will find His Lordship prepared to support a scheme, having for its object a never-failing supply of pure water for this otherwise favoured spot.

THE murder case in Travancore in which Mr. White, a European, is the accused, is now being investigated by Mr. Ballard. Mr. J. H. Prince, an Advocate of the Madras High Court, who had been lately enrolled as a Vakil of the Sudr Court, defends the accused, who has received substantial assistance from the European residents and coffee planters. The *Cochin Argus* is quite sure that if White had gone about begging for a few rupees to pay his house rent, he would have been set down as a loafer, and shown the door. But directly that he has got into a scrape, and accidentally killed a man who came to demand his rights, numerous friends have sprung up, and subscriptions are pouring in for his defence.

THE *Glasgow News* describes a remarkable feat in printing.—The change of proprietorship of the *Evening Star* and the issue of the paper from the office of the *Glasgow News* were announced by 1,025,000 little hand-bills, which were printed in the incredibly small space of half an hour. Such a feat of rapid printing, we believe, has never before been performed, and it would have been impossible to perform it but for the Walter Press. The process was interesting. The small hand-bill, measuring three inches by two, was reproduced by stereotyping to the extent of 336 times, and by 4,000 revolutions of the Walter Press the million bills were printed. It occupied ten hours to cut them up with a steam guillotine machine, and they were distributed throughout the town from the windows of two carriages.

THE department of revenue, agriculture, and commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 8th April 1875 that rain has fallen throughout the week in most parts of India. In Bombay it has been accompanied by severe storms of hail; but the spring harvest having been gathered, little damage has resulted. Hail and storms are reported also from Bengal; but here, too, the cold-weather crops have been for the most part reaped. The Provinces where little or no rain has fallen are the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab. In Sindh the Indus is rising. The spring harvest is over in Bombay, most parts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces east of Allahabad. It is progressing in the North-Western Provinces west of Allahabad, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and is beginning in the Punjab. Reports from all quarters are generally favourable.

WE learn from a Madras paper that Mr. George Ballard, the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, has been offered, and has accepted the seat of Third Member of the Board of Revenue, during the employment of the Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell as Acting Chief Commissioner of Mysore. The recent visit to Calcutta of the Maharajah of Travancore was for the purpose, as is well-known, of getting the Viceroy to express his entire confidence in the administration of the Travancore State, which the Maharajah seems to have feared might have been somewhat shaken by the article in the London *Times* against the Maharajah and which was the result of a letter from Calcutta by the correspondent of that paper. Another motive which the Maharajah is said to have had in visiting Calcutta was to get a change of Resident, but of this there is no evidence whatever, the opponents of Colonel Ballard have alone given this explanation of Mr. Ballard's acceptance of his new appointment for the purpose, probably, of giving some colour to the remarks so fiercely made against Mr. Ballard for some time past. Mr. Atholl MacGregor, Collector of Malabar, is said to be likely to be appointed to succeed Mr. Ballard.

THE measure taken by Germany to prevent the export of horses to France is not without its influence on England. Austria, and, above all, Hungary have of late become a recruiting ground for almost all the armies on the Continent. Italy, Germany, Turkey, and last year even Spain imported them in large numbers. From Hungary alone some 150,000 were exported last year, excellent light Cavalry horses, while from Austria, and especially Bohemia, half as many more stronger animals were taken away. France has not got horses from there hitherto, but the German market being closed to it she will have to do so in some measure. The question may still arise how far this country will be able to stand the drain without impairing its own defensive powers. In this respect, as but a small proportion of the horses required in case of mobilization are kept on the permanent Army establishment, the Horse Conscription has been introduced, as in Germany, so as to have the necessary material ready. But if the export of the material is allowed without any restraint, it might easily happen that Austria-Hungary, after providing all the world with war horses, may have left none for herself.

THE following important telegram announces the completion of the work of the Naga Expedition. This telegram is published by the Calcutta paper, the *Indian Daily News*, and is dated Naga Hills, through Gowhatty, April 10th, 11*m* 30*h*. Bormuton, April 5th.—The force evacuated Sunna on the 3rd, taking the chief as hostage, and encamped at Borbhongsang yesterday, and march towards Bornasali to-morrow. The work of the expedition is now over. The results are—the recovery of the heads and other remains of all our people who were massacred on February 2nd, together with nearly all the guns and property taken then; some sixty of the enemy killed in action, and four prominent murderers taken prisoners. All seven inculpated villages have been totally destroyed, with immense quantities of live-stock and other property. The power and influence of the offending clans are completely shattered. Neighbouring Naga tribes, who have, for some years, shown a troublesome disposition, now tender abject submission. This has been accomplished with the loss of one sepoy and nineteen wounded, and less sickness among troops than the average of the same period in cantonments. Heavy rains has again set in.

THE *MadrasTimes* makes the following remarks:—The Madras Government, or Government House, is now delighting to honour the Princess of Tanjore and her husband. Marine Villa has been placed at her disposal, the Governor's band serenades her nightly, and feminine durbars have been held in her honour. All this is, perhaps, as it should be, but it brings into more prominent notice some recent omissions to pay due respect to princely visitors. The Maharajah of Travancore lately visited us. His Highness is a reigning sovereign, and, of course, a person entitled to much more honorable treatment than a merely titular princess can lay claim to. Yet he was permitted to be the guest of a private citizen, and was offered no attentions or honours save those that he was strictly entitled to by the law of custom. This is, politically, a serious blunder. We know that in India more than any country upon the face of the earth, these matters are deemed important; and we can well imagine the Maharajah comparing with some bitterness the treatment accorded to him, a sovereign prince, and that accorded to a private lady of title. The sympathy of woman for woman is a fine thing, but it should not be allowed to perpetrate political blunders.

IT is little surprising that we should hear of such a riot as that of Acapulco. There is no country of the many which just now are at issue with the Vatican where the policy of the State against the pretensions of the Roman Church has been put into so trenchant and decisive a form as in Mexico. Under the legislation of December last not only has all public recognition of its authority been withdrawn from the dominant creed, but the processions through the streets, so dear to ardent Catholics in many out-of-the-way parts of the world, are absolutely forbidden, except under the special authority of the police, which is charged with the supervision in each case, so as to prevent obstruction of the public way, and attacks on heretic bystanders who refuse to uncover their heads. In addition to the ordinary monastic orders suppressed, even the community of Sisters of Mercy is forbidden to carry out its work as a religious organization, or its members to go about in a distinctive garb. This severity has given rise to a reactionary combination among the Catholic ladies of various of the chief cities who have formed unions, the rule of which is, to be on terms of no intimacy with even a father or husband who takes any part in carrying out the law as regards the Sisters of Mercy. The recent riot at Acapulco which led to such bloody results is a direct consequence of these efforts to resist the law. The Protestants there, as in other chief places, have made full use of their new right to seek proselytes, and not without large success, if the accounts brought up to San Francisco by the Rev. Mr Hutchinson are to be fully credited. That gentleman has not, however, been driven away, it seems, by the violence of the Catholics. His health had broken down before the disturbance, and he was not therefore present at the chapel when attacked. From this report it appears that General Mejia, who commanded, acted with vigour and severity against the rioters, some dozen of whom were actually wounded; and that he is to be supported, whenever it can be brought to bear, by the full authority of the Government, which is determined to enforce the new law by all the means at its disposal.

A LETTER from Rangoon dated 26th March, and published in the *Madras Times*, contains the following news:—It is said that the only place in this part of Burmah likely to be disaffected towards the English in case of a war, is Bassein. A large number of bad characters are congregated there who are always ready for a row, besides which it is the point that the King is always hankering after. He is the first King of Burmah without a sea-board—a fact which troubles him greatly, and he is afraid that it will hold him up to the ridicule of posterity as the King is without a sea-board. Now Bassein is almost in a straight line from Mandalay and conveniently situated for a water expedition; so he thinks that if he can only get that, his character will be saved. It is said he has many agents and spies in that neighbourhood, a statement the truth of which is corroborated by the unsuccessful attempt made to burn down the town the other day. The Burmans are very fond of commencing hostilities by burning down the place they wish to attack, and many unsuccessful attempts have been made to burn Rangoon and other places during our occupation. But the result of this attempt on Bassein is that a detachment of the Fusiliers of about 60 men under two officers with ammunition sufficient to make it very uncomfortable for any Burmans who may come in contact with them leaves to-morrow for that place. I don't envy those sent, as I hear that there is no kind of accommodation for troops there which means a great deal in this climate in the way of discomfort and risk from disease. Mr. Adamson, an Assistant Commissioner, leaves to-morrow for Mandalay, it is said, on a mission to the King. Perhaps he bears an ultimatum, the reception of which may concern us all here very deeply. I wish I could speak more positively on matters concerned with the state of affairs here, but the state of ignorance we are kept in enforces caution. I dare say before this reaches something definite may have occurred; and I sincerely hope so, for we shall all feel more comfortable here when we know what is really going to happen.

A SUBSCRIBER who is bothered with borrowers wants to know what measures he shall use to stop folks coming after his Standard. He might try quart measures at first, properly aimed at their heads, and if they fail—he can gradually increase the size until the trouble is prevented.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

A HARD-HEADED MAN.—The *Troy* (New York) *Times* records the death at Williamstown, Massachusetts, of a negro named Abram Parsons, but commonly called "Abe Banter." "His thickness of skull, even for one of his race, was simply astounding. He would split heavy planks with his head in the way of business, or for the amusement of any one willing to pay a quarter for such fun, or would utterly discomfit and rout an adversary by launching himself bodily and irresistibly at his stomach. When Cole's store was burnt, some years ago, and the heavy door could not be broken open, Abe very obligingly pounded it in with his head.

BOMBAY.

THE Second Edition of the "Indian Travellers' Guide," for April containing the latest alterations in the time-tables of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, is now ready and can be had at this office and at the several agencies.

LOSS OF A PROW.—The prow No 1 667 was swamped off the Mazagon Bunder on the 12th instant. She had at the time thirty tons of coal on board, the property of Messrs. Nicol and Co.

MISSING.—A gentleman named C. Mitchell, employed in the Submarine Telegraph Department, who resided in the Elphinstone circle left his home on Sunday last and has not since been heard of.

SUICIDE—The body of the Hindu, name unknown whom we mentioned in a previous issue as having committed suicide by drowing himself in the Suckla Tank at Byculla, was recovered on Tuesday last when an inquest was held. Verdict suicide.

AMONG the names of the successful competitors, at an examination held on November 11th, 1874, for the subordinate Civil Service in England, is that of the eldest son of Mr. E. Pratt, of the Bombay Unconvenanted Service who had previously competed unsuccessfully for the Indian Civil Service.

MESSRS ROSE AND CO'S ESTABLISHMENT.—Together with a number of other curiosities, we had the pleasure the other day of seeing one of Edmond Carre's ice making machines at work in Messrs. Rose and Co's establishment. Chemically speaking, the process of exhausting the air from water, and the absorption of the moisture arising from rapid evaporation by means of sulphuric acid, is simple enough; but still it is, pretty, when the thermometer shows 86 in the shade, to see in a few minutes a jarfull of water turn "wisibly before one's werry eyes" into a solid gelid mass. Mr. Carre's pneumatic machine should prove invaluable to up-country residents. It is simple enough in its construction, so that even a native servant may work it without committing some fatal mistake.

THE RAMNAVAMI.—Yesterday being the Hindu holiday known by the above name, and held as a sacred day by many of the followers of Vishnu, was observed as a holiday in the principal offices, the Fort and Girgaum Police Courts, &c. The sanctity which this day possesses in the eyes of the natives, originates from one of their traditions which fixes it as the anniversary of the seventh incarnation of the God Vishnu. Fasting and worship occupy the minds of the devout Hindus during the greater part of the day, and at night they recouped themselves for the privations of the day, by visiting either of the two fairs which were held, one at Jugjeevan Kika Street, Pydownee, and the other near the Thackerdass Temple on the Breach Candy Road. As during the holi, the lower classes of the Hindus besprinkle each other plentifully with goolal, and pass much of their time at night in visiting nautches and promenading the streets in which the fairs are held.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—A letter has been forwarded to Mr. Currey, Agent of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, by some of the leading men in Bombay, requesting that gentleman that in order to avoid confusion arising from two of the stations on the line being somewhat similarly named and pronounced, the name of Pahadee be changed to that of Goregaum. It has often happened from the ignorance of passengers in mistaking Pahadee for Pardee, that poor people have had to pay excess railway fare for fifty miles more than they intended. We give the memorial below.

Bombay, 8th April 1875.

C. CURREY, Esq., Agent Bombay Baroda and C. I. Railway.

SIR,—We believe it is the intention of the Company to run night trains from some date in the present month. We would in the interests of the public beg to bring to your notice the confusion at present caused to the ignorant portion of the passengers by the similarity in names of the stations "Pahadee" and "Pardee." The former being a village in Goregaum it would, if we may be permitted to make the suggestion, be advisable that the name of the Pahadee station be changed to "Goregaum," and thus leave no room for mistake.

Should we be too late in making this suggestion, we would ask you to be good enough to take a note of it, in order that the next Time Table may be prepared accordingly; that is, if you see no objection to your doing so.—We have &c.

(Signed) Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dinshaw Manockjee, J. A. Forbes, Merwanjee Framjee Panday, E. M. Fogo, E. D. Sassoon, Morarjee Goculdas, J. Jefferson, Tapidas Vurzdas, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Thomas Bromley, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, J. Gordon, Hajee Curreem Mahomed Sulliman, and several others.

A FIRE AT THE TOOLSEE WORKS.

A DESTRUCTIVE Jungle fire occurred at Toolsee on Tuesday about noon, the high wind assisted the flames and despite all the attempts of the watch-men and Sepoys of the contractors, Messrs. Scott McClelland and Company, to put the fire out, the flames spread furiously and rapidly and caught the Store-House in which all the valuable plant, tools, instruments, Manilla and other ropes, blocks, &c. &c., used on the work were kept after the closing of the last working season. A correspondent mentions that the loss to Messrs. Scott McClelland and Co. will be very serious.

THE O'BRIEN FAMILY FUND.

THE following additional subscriptions are acknowledged with thanks :—

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir	1,000	J O J W	5
Lodge "Truth"	50	H W Barrow, Esq	10
M Mowatt, Esq	10	W B Fellowes, Esq	10
A Edginton, Esq	15	E Williams, Esq	5
A Ward, Esq	20	W M Tennant, Esq	25
C P Cooper, Esq	50	Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Esq	25
Dr Thomas Blaney	50	D McIver, Esq	15
H Conder, Esq	50	C Mapp, Esq	10
Rev A Clarke Houston (Surat)	25	K N	10
The native teachers & pupils of the Surat Mission School	30	J H B	5
E G (Lasowlie)	10	Alex Mackenzie, Esq	10
Dr J Gerson da Cunha	10	W W W	10
J Edwards, Esq	20	W Ashdown, Esq	10
C M	100	A C C	5
W Draper, Esq (Nasik)	50	J A R	5
"One of the Nine" (Nasick)	100	J McM	5
H C Maence	20	Jas Melville	10
T	20	A D Smeaton, Esq	20
W C H	10	Captain Guthrie, "May Frere"	20
C	5	Colonel Day	7
R B	5	F A Spencer, Esq., Junior	10
A	5	Captain C Haig, Dharwar Districts	25
W G Pedder, Esq	25	C Lake, Esq.	50
John Hutchinson, Esq	10	W H N	50
R G W	25	D C P	50
Dr T S Weir	10	Revd T K Weatherhead	20
J Hewson, Esq	5	H P Jacob, Esq	15
F D B	5	C H Candy, Esq	10
C J Hewett, Esq.	5		

Subscriptions may be paid to Mr. Kirkham (Secretary), Elphinstone College Parell, to any member of the Committee, or (Rs. 50 and upwards) to the New Bank of Bombay (Limited).

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the Meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday, there were present :— C. Currie, Esq., Chairman ; Dr. Blaney ; Dr. Cook ; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq ; Colonel Hancock ; Dr. Hewlett ; the Hon'ble Mahomed; Ali Rogay ; J. M. Maclean, Esq. ; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq ; Rughonath Narayan Khote, Esq. ; Shantaram Narayen, Esq.

The Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Walton were also present.

The Chairman—Since the last regular meeting, in consequence of a little discussion which took place about the consolidation of the Municipal debt it has been considered necessary to make some alterations in the 3rd resolution to be submitted to the special general meeting of the Corporation on the 15th instant, we therefore endeavoured to get a special meeting of the Council together on the 7th but unfortunately only three members could attend—Colonel Hancock, Mr. Rughoonath Narayen, and myself. We then summoned another meeting for the 9th which was only attended by four members. The object in calling the meeting was that, as I have said, upon further consideration it appeared desirable to make some slight alterations in the 3rd resolution to be submitted to the Corporation in regard to the application to the Government of India for the consolidation of the debt. The alteration is, we now only propose to ask the Government of India to consolidate the second fifteen lakh loan and the Tulsi loan. We propose to leave the old Vehar debt undisturbed. On more than one occasion Government have declined to vary the conditions of that debt and we now think we had better leave that debt alone, especially as it would not be altogether to our advantage to have the payment modified. We went into the question thoroughly, and we considered that the best course would be to take the responsibility of altering the draft of the third resolution to be proposed at the meeting of the Corporation, and to-day I ask the Council to confirm the modification made in the third resolution. I beg to move, "That the Resolution relating to the application to the Government of India for the consolidation of the debt as altered by the Chairman and explained in the memorandum dated, April 9th appended to the printed resolutions to be moved at the special general meeting of the Corporation on the 15th instant be approved."

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said that at the last meeting there had been only four members present, which did not make a quorum, so how could they be asked to confirm that which was illegal and informal.

The Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay said he understood that notice of the meeting had only been sent to members who were in the Fort, whereas every member ought to have received notice.

Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote.—In seconding this proposal I will offer a few remarks that the matter may be better understood. As originally intended by us we wanted to consolidate the second fifteen lakh debt and the Toolsee debt, but, as will be recollected by several of you, I pointed out to the Municipal Commissioner and Chairman that to include the Vehar debt would not be advantageous to us, inasmuch as we paid Rs. 1,75,000 yearly to Government on account of that debt, and that debt would be all paid off about the year 1915. By consolidating it with the other debts, instead of paying Rs. 1,75,000 yearly, we should have to pay Rs 2,08,000 on account of that debt alone, so it is unfavourable to us to the extent of Rs. 33,000 as we had such favourable terms already accorded to us on account of that Vehar debt, I thought it not advisable for us to disturb our present arrangement, and hence the alterations in the resolution, which now excludes that Vehar debt altogether. That is the only alteration made.

The resolution was then carried.

The next business was a letter from Mr. S. A. Johnson regarding the extension of the water supply.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Council would perhaps remember that a scheme very similar to this was one of the alternative schemes suggested by Mr. Ormiston. Mr. Walton had said the result of this scheme would be one of two things. If the Toolsee and Vehar Valves were both opened together, the Toolsee water only would run, in consequence of its superior pressure, and if the Toolsee water was shut off it would run back into the Vehar lake. Sometime ago a friend of his had disputed this, and had taken the trouble to construct a model on the same scale, and the result was just what Mr. Walton had said. The consequence was that the addition of the Vehar water to the Toolsee main would be of very little use. This objection was entirely fatal to the scheme.

Mr. Shantaram Narayan.—Has any engineering opinion been obtained on it ?

The Chairman — The scheme carries its own condemnation. I should be sorry to ask any engineer for an opinion on a matter of this kind.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—Ought we not to refer this to the Executive Engineer, and not discuss it just now ?

The Chairman—Mr. Walton is here, perhaps he will express his opinion now.

Mr. Maclean—The Council is not bound to consider every scheme any one chooses to put forward.

Mr. Walton(s) Said he was prepared to say that the scheme was not feasible, and what Mr. Pedder had said was alone sufficient to condemn it. Even supposing it was possible to put more water into the Vehar main than went now, the Vehar main was not strong enough to stand the pressure that the additional water would bring on it. The principle was utterly wrong. The one main could not be made to do the two works. The main from Vehar now ran perfectly full, and Mr. Johnson's figures with reference to the flow were wrong from end to end.

Resolved—That as the scheme has been pronounced by the Executive Engineer not to be feasible, the Council are unable to consider it.

The Secretary next read the following representation or petition from Trimbuck Hurrichund and others offering to farm the business of supplying grain-measures to grain dealers :—

To H. BARROW. Esq.,

Secretary, Town Council, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 279 dated 25th ultimo, we beg to forward the accompanying representation and request you will be pleased to submit the same for the favourable consideration of the Members of the Town Council.

The furra measure according to a new pattern therein mentioned is herewith sent.—We remain, &c.,

TRIMBUCKRAO HURRYCHUNDJEE,
LILLA CUTCHRA,
CURRUMSEY MADHOWJEE,
SHAWJEE LUDHA.

Bombay, March 29, 1875.

REPRESENTATION.

1st. If the Municipality wishes to undertake the business it will have to get one hundred furra measures made, which should bear its stamp, and an order should be issued to the effect that if any grain Merchant measure out grain by old furra measure and not by the new one, he shall be arrested and made over to the Police by the Municipality, and shall be fined in the sum of Rupees one hundred or sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonmenet for 3 months.

2. The Municipality should for measuring grain every a fee of annas 2, for every candy or three pie for every Indian maund or furra of grain. The Municipal Commissioner should pay us for 5 years as remuneration for our trouble, 10 per cent. of the collections made in every month.

3. The above mentioned fee should be charged for measuring grain contained in packages tied or stitched in Bengali *gones* or injbage called *moodees* and imported from *purraos* and ships at very bunder within and without, the Fort or by railway.

4, The Municipal Commissioner will have to entertain for this business some establishment, namely, one European, one shroff, three English clerks, eight inspectors, ten peons and two chowkidars, or twenty-five lascars, watchman. Besides these, tables, some chairs, three benches, books, paper and printed pass notes will be required. No grain should be allowed to pass through bunders without a pass note.

5. If the Municipal Commissioner decline to undertake the above business, we offer to do it, provided a farm of it is given to us for 10 ten years certain. We shall pay into the Municipal Commissioner's office Rs. 8,000 a year in quarterly instalments of Rs. 2,000. We shall furnish to the Municipal Commissioner solvent securities for the abovementioned sums of Rs. 8,000, or if required deposit that sum in cash with him and obtain in the usual manner a receipt for the same.

6. The Municipal Commissioner should give assistance to enable us to commence and carry on the business. We shall require two European constables and ten Ramosees. We shall pay their salaries. Besides we shall have to get one hundred new furra measures made, and get them stamped with the Municipal Commissioner's stamp and number.

7. Besides the above we shall have to defray other expenses on account of karkoons or clerks, a shroff, tables, chairs and light. We shall levy the aforesaid fee of annas two on every candy or three pies on every Indian maund or a furrah of grain. All the grain contained in packages tied or stitched or in Bengali *gones* or in bags called *moodees* and which may be landed at every bunder within or without the fort or imported by railway be measured. The merchant who will pay us the fee on grain shall have a pass note. The fine that may be inflicted by the Municipal Commissioner on the parties who may have carried grain without pass notes should be credited to Government. We shall have no claim to the same.

We beg to forward for the inspection of the member of Town Council a furrah measure according to a new pttern.—We remain, &c.

LILLA CUTCHRA,
CURRUMSEY MADHOWJEE,
SHAMJEE LUDHA,
TRIMBUCKRAO HURRYCHUNDJEE.

Bombay, 29th March 1875.

Resolved.—That the representation appears to be open to considerable objection, and the Town Council decline to interfere in the matter.

The Chairman said, the next business on the list was a letter from the Municipal Commissioner proposing that the new Vehar outlet should be proceeded with before the other water works. The outlet was included in the new works and would cost Rs. 2,18,000, but it was acknowledged on all hands to be very urgent, and it was a question whether they should take on themselves the responsibility of proceeding with it before the larger work. They would have to undertake it in any case.

The Municipal Commissioner said the fact was that he had not any letter written on this subject. He had asked the Secretary to put it down on the list of business, but as he had not been very well since, and had had a good deal to do he was sorry to say he had not been able to write anything, but with their permission he would explain the matter *viva voce*. This work was a very urgent one, and if they waited till the new loan was granted they should have to wait for another whole season before doing anything. He proposed to ask the Council to submit to the corporation the advisibility of going on with the work at once. There was no doubt they ought to be able to do this work out of the current revenue, and the council would recollect that sometime ago Mr. Crawford had raised the question whether the corporation was not legally bound to provide for such works out of current revenue, and whether it was desirable or right that the corporation should have remitted the water rate from Rs 1 to 12 annas, and he brought forward this very point that the Vehar outlet had not yet been made. He (Mr. Pedder) merely wished to point out that they had a surplus of R90,000 from the water rate, which they were bound to to spend on improvements. Mr. Walton thought the work which ought to be immediately gone on with was the tunnelling and the wall, and he thought they would not spend more than one lakh during the present year. The council were aware that if all the proposals which had been brought for new works were sanctioned they should have no cash balance in addition to the 1½ lakhs they were bound to keep at the end of the year. Now, it appeared to him (Mr. Pedder) that the lakh and a half was intended to meet a case of this kind, and that if they draw upon it and had no cash balance at the end of the year, they would only be obliged to budget for that cash balance for the next year. The probability was that they would not have to spend the money, but in any case, whether the money was raised by loan or not, the work must be gone on with. It appeared to him that in an emergent case of this kind they were justified in going on even though the cash balance was reduced below a dakh and a half. All that it was proposed to proceed with this season was the tunnel and the well. He might add that the work had been thoroughly well considered by Colonel Fife's Committee. An application would have to be made to Government for sanction to the work, but he did not anticipate any difficulty so far as Government were concerned.

Colonel Hancock said he thought the matter had been too long deferred and ought to be commenced already, and there could be no doubt that it was their duty to provide the money for this out of current revenue.

The Chairman repeated his concurrence in the urgency of the work, but said he was not perfectly sure whether it ought to be paid out of current revenue. He believed he was right in saying this was a new work which they proposed to substitute for and hold on the design of which was originally defective, and it was not quite evident that it was not a capital change. But the great point was the urgency of the matter, and if they begun the work at once and afterwards succeeded in getting a loan, the charge might be debited to the loan.

It was then proposed by Colonel Hancock, seconded by the Chairman, and resolved.—That as the New Vehar outlet is a work of urgency, the Corporation be recomended at the special General meeting on the 15th instant to authorise its commencement at once, out of current revenue, subject to the sanction of Government in advance of the rest of the new water works, the cost to be quoted afterwards when the loan applied for his obtained from Government. Carried.

Read petition from inhabitants of lane between 1st and 2nd carpenter streets near the Nawab's tank, Mazagon, praying that the lane may be lighted with gas

The Municipal Commissioner said the terms on which Mr. Scott, the Gas Company's Manager, and he himself had arranged with regard to the extension of the lighting were these, subject to the sanction of the Town Council and corporation on the one hand, and the Director's of the Gas Company on the other. The Council were aware that there were still four years more of the contract with the Gas Company to run, and the corporation were bound to burn in round numbers 300 lights, for which they had to pay Rs 102 each a year. The proposal was that the rate per lamp should be diminished to Rs 80, on condition that the Corporation did not pay less than at present for the gas, and upon this condition the Gas Company would lay 738 new lamps without additional charge. The company would also lay down the main and paint the lamps, the latter being hitherto a charge upon the Corporation. The Gas Company would agree to these terms on condition the contract was extended for fourteens years. A portion of the new lamp would go to the Port Trust Estate, others to the Mahim roads, and the balance would be distributed over the rest of the town. When this was done he thought they would have all the thoroughfares of any importance fairly lighted. When the matter came before the Town Council and Corporation, as he hoped it would before he left, they would be able to consider whether concession the Gas Company made was sufficient for the concession they received namely, an extension of the contract for fourteen years.

Ordered that petitioners be informed that the Municipal Commissioner proposes to light the locality in question as soon as practicable.

Read Memo. by Colonel Hancock as follows, regarding Mr. Russell Atkin's claim for travelling expenses.

MEMO.

In the Public Works Department and in the Guaranteed Railways Engineers are granted travelling allowances when their duties necessitate their being absent from their head-quarter station—Chief Engineers receive Rs. 10 per diem. other Engineers from Rs. 5 to Rs 8. In some special cases actual expenses are given instead.

It does not appear that any similar provision has been made the case of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Mr. R. Aitken, who held the appointment from January 1866 to January 1869, and was subsequently retained to give evidence before the drainage Commission till May 1869, drew no travelling allowance and applied for none untill he left the service. His successor, Major Tulloch drew no allowances, but he used Municipal tents and chagred the expense of moving them and his camp bill in contingent bills. The present, Executive Engineer, Mr. Walton, is allowed Rs. 10 per each trip to Toolsee and back, and actual travelling expenses on proceeding to Vehar which average Rs. 25 per trip.

Mr. R. Aitken's salary was fixed at Rs. 2,000 a month under the old Municipal Act. There was no stipulation made as to any extra allowances when he was engaged. It is probable, however, that had he then applied for travelling allowance it would have been granted, as his duties frequently required his absence from Bombay at the Vehar and Panwelle, and he had to carry out surveys for reservoirs &c. at Tansa, Trombay and Shewla.

As no travelling allowance was sanctioned for Mr R. Aitken, or even applied for, as he did not ask to have his expenses refunded until he left the service, and as he even then submitted no properly supported bills but merely asked for a lump sum, stating that it was less than his journey's had actually cost him, I am of opinion that he had no legal claim, and that if anything were paid him on this account it would be an act of favor.

The Town Council, by a resolution passed in September 1873, declined to entertain Mr. R. Aitken's claim, although Mr. Pedder recommended that he should be allowed a small sum, say Rs. 150 a month, extra for the time that he was actually absent from Bombay on the surveys, and Mr. Hope left an opinion on record that his claim was put in principle. I do not recollect whether I was present at the Town Council Meeting, at which this decision was passed, or how I voted; but having now gone carefully into the case, I think Mr. Pedder's proposal might fairly have been acted upon; not that I think Mr. R Aitken has a large claim (apart from the operation of the statute of limitation, which I consider it would be unjust to plead against it now), but because his successors in office have received something. I conceive in the opinion expressed in Mr. Pedders memo of September 1873, in respect to Mr Aitkens claim to a months pay in lieu of notice.

H. F. HANCOCK, Lieut.-Col.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Col Hancock, and resolved that on further consideration and without acknowledging that Mr. Aitkin has legal claim, the Council will allow a lump sum to cover Mr. Aitkin's travelling expenses on surveys, and they request the Municipal Commissioner to ascertain what would be a fair amount to grant.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Surgeon Major Hewlett, and resolved, that the Municipal Commissioner be empowered to put in force the provisions of section 223 of the Municipal Act against Mr. Keekabhoy Sumsoodeen requiring him to raise the level of the compound to house No. 7 B. Grant Road.

Read petition from inhabitants of the Parell districts pointing out the urgent necessity of communication being provided between the Parell and Dadur Roads, and the Parell Railway Station :—

To W. G. PEDDER, Esq., C. S. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Sir—We, the undersigned residents in Parell district, beg to bring to your notice, the urgent necessity there is for some direct means of communication than at present exist with the Parell Station of the B. B and C. I. Railway. From the time this station was opened until now it has only been possible to approach it by road by making a long detour to the north and south by the Elphinstone Government House road, or by a still longer and back to the north round the Elphinstone College, opposite the Victoria Gardens.

So long as the B. B. and C. I. Railway terminus was at Grant Road little inconvenience was felt, because this Railway was then seldom used by the residents in this neighbourhood, but since its extension to Church Gate and Colaba, it has supplied a great want, and is now extensively patronised by all classes.

The only direct means of approach are along a public lane past Morarjee Goculdas and Albert Mills. This lane is already in fair order for wheeled carriages, and with a little metalling here and there, will make a good road. The lane extends nearly up to the G. I. P. Railway, where there is a right for foot passengers. On the other side of the G. I. P. Railway the pathway continues for about 200 yards through paddy fields up to the Delisle road, and in the monsoon, as may be supposed, almost impassable, even for foot passengers.

If in the place of the stile or level crossing were constructed at the G. I. P. Railway and the existing lane prolonged from the point where it now ends, in a straight line up to the Delisle road, and of sufficient width (say 25 feet) for two carriages to pass each other comfortably, the length of new road would be in all hardly 300 yards.

On the east side of the G. I. P. Railway the site of the proposed road is waste ground occupied in part by the cinder heaps of certain potters, and in part by unpaying and valueless ground; on the west side of the Railway, it is all paddy ground, which is now very cheap, and could be purchased at from 4 to 8 annas per square yard.

We enclose a plan of the road. We would point out that this road, if you should be pleased to carry it out, will give communication not only from the Parell station but also from the large and increasing town of new Parell adjourning the B. B. and C. I. workshop with old Parell town (behind Government house) and Sewree. The only present public road between the former and latter places is round by Naigaum and Parell tank.

This new road will also, we think, be useful in connecting the new Parell with the G. I. P. workshop now just commenced.

We trust that you will lay this letter before the Town Council, and will thank you to give our proposal your support.—We have &c.

DADABHOY PESTONJEE WADIA and about 780 others.

Read also memo from the Municipal Commissioner recommending that the application be granted, the road asked for being urgently required.

MEMORANDUM.

From the Municipal Commissioner. To the Secretary Town Council.

This is really a very important work, and I would strongly recommend it for sanction. But, as he has already appointed the whole of the available cash balance for new works, it would be impossible to undertake it, unless by striking out some work already mentioned.

Now Rs.10,000 has been mentioned for extension of kerosine lighting in the town. I do not purpose to spend this money at present, on account of certain negotiations with the Gas Company which will shortly be reported to the Council. I would suggest that this work he mentioned, against the lighting mentioned above.

Bombay, 8th April 1875.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Nathoobhoy—That the corporation be recommended to sanction as a new work the construction of the road at Parell now applied for, the cost estimated at Rs. 5,244 to be met by a reappropriation of the unexpended balance for lighting as recommended by the Municipal Commissioner.

Read petition from Mrs. Carroll, widow of inspector Carrol, of the Health Department, praying for a gratuity for herself and children in consideration of her husbands services and her destitute condition.

To the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

The humble petition of Hellen Carrol, widow of the late Michel Carrol,

SHEWETH,—That your petitioner's husband served in the Health Department as a Sub-inspector and subsequently as Inspector at Coorla from the 11th day of May 1868 to the 16th January 1875, on which last named date he died from congestion of the lungs.

That through her husband's ultimely death your petitioner is left almost destitute with five children whose respective ages are 15, 12, 9, 7, and 3 years.

The petitioner's husband always performed his duties to the satisfaction of his superior officers.

Therefore your petitioner humbly submits her case for your favourable consideration in the hope that taking her husband's long service into notice some gratuity may be granted her to relieve her necessities—And your petitioner will ever pray, HELLEN CARROLL.

Read also the following memo from the Municipal Commissioner recommending that a gratuity, equal to six months of Mr. Carroll's pay, be granted to Mrs. Carroll :—

Secretary, Town Council.

This might be made a special, case. Carroll had been just under 7 years in Municipal service, and died actually in the discharge of his duty from fever, liver, and kidney disease caused by the great exposure which his work entailed. I my myself think that in such a case a gratuity of, say, six months' pay, might be given to the widow, Carroll got Rs. 12 5 a month, and I believe his family are left very badly off in India.

W. PEDDER.

April 5th, 1875 Municipal Commissioner.

Resolved that as a special case the Council approves of a gratuity of Rs. 750 being paid to Mrs. Carroll, the Commissioner having offered to pay the same from his discretional contingencies.

Read the following papers relative to the charge for Vehar water to mills :—

To W. G. PEDDER, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your consideration, whether the charge for the supply of Vehar water to the mills, and presses in the city should not be fixed at a higher rate than that charged in cases where the supply is for domestic purposes.

The practice at present is to charge the "Town rate" in all cases, but I question the advisableness of continuing this practice, since the mills and presses derive considerable benefit, in their operations, from having Vehar water, and any additional charge for the water supplied, will only be so much profit out of the pockets of the shareholders, a matter which in no way concerns the Municipality. The imposition of an additional charge of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons over the Town rate would not, in my opinion, be excessive, and if this additional rate were levied in respect of the mills, presses and other minor trades, where Vehar water is used, it would increase the annual income of the Municipality by about Rs. 24,000.

But if the proposed increase of rate be deemed too high, the half of it would bring a considerable annual addition to the revenue of the Municipality, even if only the mills which are at present in existence are taken into account; of course the increase will be far greater when the several mills which are now in course of erection commence to work.—I have &c,

JOHN HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

To the Secretary Town Council.

SIR,—I submit this to the Town Council, but I do not agree with Mr. Hutchinson. I think we should treat all of the public equally, and mill-owners, shareholders, &c. are portions of the public.

Mr. Hutchinson put it merely on the gain to the Municipality, but he might more plausibly have urged raising the rate would prevent so much water being used by mills, and so with our present scanty supply have more for private houses. But as a fact I believe that water is laid on to mills in great measure for the use of the mill hands, and it would be very inadvisable that they should not have pure water.

W. G. PEDDER.

7th April.

Resolved that the Council concur with the Municipal Commissioner that no increased rate should be charged for Vehar water consumed by mills.

Resolved—Government Resolution appointing Mr. Thorburn on to the Corporation.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following case was heard before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury :—

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

Ganda Gheega was charged with giving false evidence in an administration suit heard before Mr. Mr. Justice Green at the High Court. Prisoner stated that, on the 22nd March 1870, Callidas Shamjee produced his will and executed it in his presence, whereas in fact the said Callidas was for a long period before the above date of unsound mind, and confined to his bed, and did not produce or execute the will in the prisoner's presence on the 22nd March 1870. Mr. Lang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas conducted the defence.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, said the present prosecution was instituted against the prisoner for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The facts of the case were very simple, although the proceedings before the court would be protracted because there were a number of witnesses to be examined for the defence. On the 23rd March 1870, one Callidas Shamjee died, leaving behind him a widow named Radhabaee. By a will dated the 14th December 1869, he had bequeathed Rs. 5,000 to his daughter Parvutteebaee and the residue to his wife. He had been ailing for a considerable length of time, and got worse since the execution of the will, and never afterwards recovered from his illness. After the death of Callidas, Radhabaee remained in seclusion for a year. Meanwhile, a man named Narayan Sookha applied for a probate of the will of the 22nd March 1870. In the month of September 1873, the matter came on before Mr. Justice Green. Among the witnesses examined was the prisoner, who stated positively before his Lordship that the will was executed in his presence on the 22nd March 1870, that no one held Callidas's hand or guided the pen. That Callidas produced the will, and that he was of sound mind at the time. The real question was whether the prisoner swore falsely that Callidas Shamjee executed his will on the 22nd March 1870. Mr. Justice Green, after hearing the evidence in the matter, came to the conclusion that Callidas did not execute the will of the 22nd March and ordered it to be impounded, since which time it had remained in the strong-box of the Prothonotary, by whom it would be produced. From a comparison of the signatures of Callidas, which were admittedly genuine, with the signature on the will of the 22nd March, Mr. Flynn, who has had considerable experience in such matters, would state that it was impossible that the latter signature could be Callidas's. In the will of the 22nd March, the bequest to Parvutteebaee remained unaltered, but the bequest to Radhabaee was considerably altered. It might be made a point by the defence that the residue, which would have come to Radhabaee, was very little, and that there was no reliable evidence to show what it would have come to. The learned counsel said it would be sufficient if the prosecution established by evidence that the prisoner falsely swore before Mr. Justice Green that Callidas executed the will of the 22nd March himself, that no one held his hand, and no one guided his pen. It was absolutely impossible that Callidas could have executed the will on the 22nd March 1870 in the manner deposed to by the prisoner. There were other assignments of perjury, as to which evidence would be offered, but which were not material. The real question was whether Callidas executed the will on the 22nd March. For some time previously he was struck with paralysis, and was of unsound mind. He has had lucid intervals; and a point would be raised for the defence, and a great body of evidence would be called, as to whether, on the 22nd March 1870, he had a lucid interval. But as the learned counsel had already told the jury, the material question would be whether Callidas executed the will, and whether the signature could possibly be his—which Mr. Flynn would tell the jury, upon a comparison with genuine signatures, was simply impossible.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Bapoo Ramjee, brother of Radhabaee, Callidas's widow, was the first and principal witness for the prosecution. He said—I remember the death of Callidas on the 23rd March 1870. I was with him during the last ten or fifteen days before his death. The whole of his right side from head to foot was paralysed, and he was of unsound mind at the time. He was attacked with paralyses in November 1869. He had considerably recovered in December 1869 so much so that he was able to walk about in the house and talk rationally. He was not in his senses during the last ten days of his life; he could not recognise persons and could not understand what was said to him. On the 22nd March 1870, he was extremely bad, took no food, and had no consciousness of what was going on, and was breathing heavily. He had a daughter named Parvutteebaee by his first wife. Radhabaee was his second wife. Parvutteebaee is married to the son of Nagjee Jeitha, one of the executors of Callidas's will and the prisoner is Nagjee's nephew. During the last nine or ten days prisoner used to visit Callidas to enquire after his health. Nagjee Jeitha came also as well as other persons of the caste. Callidas to my knowledge executed no will on the 22nd March 1870. On the afternoon of that day, prisoner came to see Callidas who executed no will that day in presence of the prisoner, nor did he ask him to attest a will. After Callidas's death, Radhabaee, according to the custom of the caste, remained in seclusion for a year. I first heard of the will of 22nd March a year after Callidas's death. She was not cited when probate to that will was applied for. I know Callidas's signature. (Recognises Callidas's signature to a number of documents and says that the signature to the will of 22nd March is not Callidas's). Callidas was not in the habit of writing much : he wrote only his signature.

In cross-examination, witness said there were alleged to be three wills of Callidas—one of the 25th November 1869, another of 14th December 1869, and the last of 22nd March 1870. The legacy to Parvutteebaee was the same in the wills of the 25th November and 22nd March, namely Rs 5,000. In the former will witness's sister, Radhabhaee was bequeathed only the residue, while in the latter she got instead of the residue a legacy of Rs. 2,000, and ornaments worth Rs. 500. Nagjee Jeitha was an executor in both those wills. Witness had entered into an arrangement with two Hindoo clerks of Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, that they should pay the expenses of getting the probate revoked, and that, if they succeeded, they should get a portion of the property which Radhabaee might get under the other will. He did so, because his sister had no money to pay the expenses. He prosecuted Jeena Veerjee in the Police Court for having stated before Mr. Justice Green that Callidas was of sound mind on the day before his death; but he withdrew the charge for want of sufficient evidence. He likewise prosecuted Nagjee Jeitha and Narayen Sookha, the Executors, for saying the same thing as Jeena Veerjee, but the charges were all dismissed. Jeena Veerjee sued witness in the Small Causes Court and got a decree against him for about Rs. 700 damages for a malicious prosecution in the Police Court. Witness had applied for the benefit of the Act, and had no money to pay Jeena's decree.

To Mr. Lang—I and my sister are not conducting this prosecution. It is conducted by Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, by direction of Mr. Justice Green.

When the court rose, the case for the prosecution was not closed, and the jury was dispersed with the usual warning

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

ADDRESS TO THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE. F. B. KEMP.

(*Calcutta Indian Statesmen.*)

AFTER 44 years' continuous service in this country, during 13 of which he has sat as a Judge of the High Courts, Mr Justice Kemp took his seat for the last time yesterday before his departure on the 6 months leave which he has just taken to give him a little respite from work, and enable him to visit his native land once more.

Shortly after 4 P.M., the Pleaders of the Court, by previous arrangement assembled in Mr. Justice Kemp's Court, to bid His Lordship farewell, and such a gathering of all ranks and members of the profession, to say nothing of officers of the Court and outsiders, has not been witnessed since a similar assembly for a similar purpose, crowded the old Court-house at Alipore, to say good-bye to the then Chief Justice Sir Barnes Peacock.

Mr. Allan on behalf of the Bar of the Appellate Court, then addressed Mr. Justice Kemp as follows :—

Before your Lordship leaves the Bench to-day, the Pleaders of your Lordship's Court desire to convey to you their unqualified feelings of regret at your departure from India, although it will only be for a short period of time.

For 13 years, during which period your Lordship has presided as one of the Judges of this Court, the Pleaders of the Court have received at your hands uniform urbanity and kindness, for which they desire to convey to you their grateful thanks. During this long interval of 13 years, it will be a matter of congratulation to yourself, whilst it is equally gratifying to the Pleaders to recognise it as a fact, that you have rarely been absent one day in the performance of your judicial duties.

The important cases decided by you during this interval, indicate how much labour and time must have been devoted in the perfomance of your official duties. The numbers here assembled around you in some degree, testify how much your absence will be regretted, and it is no exaggerated eulogy to say, that even for the short time that you will be absent from this Court, we shall very much regret that we shall be denied the pleasure and satisfaction of appearing before you.

It now only remains for us the Pleaders and the Officers of this Court, in bidding you a temporary farewell to express the hope, that renewed health and strength may be permitted to see you return and resume the judicial office you now temporarily resign.

Mr. Justice Kemp then replied :

Mr. Allan and Gentlemen Pleaders of this Court. There are times when the heart outruns words, there are also times when the heart is too full for words. Bear with me for a few minutes, while I reply to the very kind address you have just delivered to me. I beg to assure you Gentlemen how very sensible I am of my many short comings in the discharge of the high public obligations which have bound me during the long period of my service. To you Gentlemen, I owe my best acknowledgments for the consideration you have granted to deficiencies and for your appreciation of any efforts which I can conscientiously say have been limited only by my poor abilities. My desire has always been not to hurt the feelings of any one, and if I have done so, I am truly sorry for it. I wish to depart in peace and good will with all. To this country which I may say I have adopted, I owe a heavy debt of obligation. I have experienced great kindness from all ranks, and I am now about to seek for a short time the *Solicitæ solatia vitæ* with the firm conviction, that I have discharged my duty conscientiously and to the utmost extent of my poor abilities, on this head I have nothing with which to reproach myself. Your approbation is very acceptable, I receive it with pleasure, and I trust I shall remember it with gratitude. For a time I now bid you farewell. If God spare me, I hope to meet you here again after the long vacation, and I trust that of all the familiar faces I now see in this room, not one of them will be missed by me on my return. Gentlemen farewell.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

A NOVEL TO COME.

(*From Vanity Fair.*)

THE COWARD'S RETREAT.

"IN the whole range of military heroism there is no act that can be compared to the acceptance of 'home service.' The brave soldier who refuses to visit a disagreeable climate determines upon preserving his life for the defence of his country. It is only the coward who seeks recreation on an unhealthy coast that is likely to be found wanting when services are required.

—*Blakes Philosophy of Inconvenience.*"

The day that followed on the dawn that woke so auspiciously on our hero in a retired street in Oxford, was an eventful one for that remarkable institution known in the year 1875 as the British Army. The right of officers to make financial and other arrangements for their own benefit and convenience had been made, as was the custom of those times, a Party question in the House of Commons, and a rumour of a possible difficulty with Russia had created a sudden panic in every mess-room in the three kingdoms.

The fear of having to be obliged to go to the front without the possibility of making a money payment for an exchange into a non-fighting regiment, had grown little by little into a positive disease of terror. A telegram from St Petersburgh to the effect that the British Ambassador had not approached the Emperor "on all fours" (the etiquette proper to the Russian Court), had added to the crisis. The military world was mad.

It was a piteous sight. Generals in full uniform, officers of her Majesty's household troops decked in all the splendid trappings of their calling, veteran colonels iron grey with service, young ensigns fresh from Woolwich—all were to be seen hurrying from the Horse Guards to Pall Mall, blanched with terror and trembling in their uniforms. The interior of the military club presented an appalling spectacle. On the floor of the "Rag" strong men, with sabres at their sides might be seen weeping like children; while in the smoking-room at the "Guards" the flower of Englands aristocracy called for "bumpers of brandy" and muttering insanely the words "Exchange ! exchange !" hatched terrible plots of escaping at nightfall and enlisting in the Metropolitan police. Here a general whose breast was covered with a dozen medals, the product of unconscious valour at as many fields of battle, might be seen clandestinely cutting his fingers with a penknife in the hope of disabling himself for future service. Here a field-marshal, carried beyond himself by the excitement of his position, was flying from an imaginary enemy up and down the steps of the club five at a time. It was a heartrending scene; but the unimpassioned historian must admit that Robert Lowe's estimate of their "honour" was correct ! It was not safe to give such men as these a chance. The first hint of coming danger had paralysed them into a hopeless terror which knew neither shame nor reproach.

It was about eleven on the morning of the 23rd when these scenes were in public progress in the capital, that our hero, hot with the excitement of his journey, and primed with the classic lore of his penny history, burst into the reading-room of the "Rag."

"Well ?" cried a dozen eager voices in one breath. "Tell us : will you save us—or must we *fight* ?" It was a fearful sight, the faces of these anxious warriors, as they gazed on their possible deliverer.

Robert Lowe looked at them steadily : the suspense was terrible. An aged general, who misunderstanding the Russian telegram and imagining the enemy had already landed, had got under a sofa lounge, uttered an audible wail. "It's only Lowe !" a sympathising voice whined kindly; and the old general crept out, and looked up hopelessly. Robert Lowe spoke.

"British officers," he began. A feeble titter ran round the room, but owing to the hysterical state of the audience, it soon melted into tears. "British officers, I have come to *ensure* your safety." A captain in the Hussars here gave a wild shriek of delight, and had to be removed on a stretcher. The good news had been too much for the poor fellow. The speaker noticed the effect of his words, and proceeded with renewed confidence. "Yes," he went on, "to ensure your safety; for we will not allow this matter to be discussed on its own merits. No: we will make a Party question of it. *I* shall speak against it, and quote the classics. More : I shall refer to history, and deliver myself of an apostrophe to 'honour !'"

There was a twinkle in his eye as he mentioned the word "honour." His military audience saw it, and gave three ringing cheers. The speaker continued :—

"I repeat, gentlemen, to 'honour ;' and I *think I* may safely predict that if *I* meddle in the matter, your Bill will be carried through all stages by an average majority of ninety."

Three more ringing cheers rent the air. The aged general counted the numbers in the room. There were seventy-five. In a fit of wild recklessness, he ordered "brandy-and-soda for four." Robert Lowe saw his opportunity; he produced his volume.

"I am going to read you my speech, gentlemen," he said, and cleared his throat.

In one minute and a half the room was empty. But the comfort and convenience of the British officer were preserved

BERLIN AND PARIS.

(FROM THE AUSTRIAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

VIENNA, 11TH MARCH.

THERE is profound peace between Paris and Berlin in politics, but a fierce war has been raging between them on the Vienna Exchange since Saturday last, owing partly to the five milliards of war contribution and partly to the newly-acquired position of Berlin as the centre and capital of all Germany. Berlin has within the last four years gradually assumed the financial lead on the Continent, which previously to 1870 had been held by Paris. The change was not accepted without resistance. There was Frankfort, the old money-market of Germany, and there was Vienna, since the settlement of the political questions had taken a new and vigorous start, and which, by its boldness and energy at any rate seemed quite a match for its old Northern rival. The two, united by connexions of long standing, were quite able to check the preponderance of Berlin; but the year 1873 came, and that brilliant financial fabric which Vienna had run up in a few years came down with a crash. Frankfort deprived of its ally had to give way, and Berlin stood there as the undisputed master of the money-market on the Continent, holding its former rival, Vienna, entirely within its grip. And the new master made is power to be felt, too. Some feeble attempts to resist were put down with a high hand, until complete subjection was insured. Every one waited for the wink which came from Berlin, and followed it submissively. Nothing showed better how deeply the effects of the crisis after almost two years' time are still felt, and how all those hopes in a revival of trade have hitherto now been realized; and it is there, after all, that the process of reaction must begin. There is scarcely a financial establishment with a considerable portion of its capital locked up in some of the larger industrial companies got up in the times of prosperity and easy credit, or in one or another railway undertaking which has not only lost considerable sums, but likewise has its power crippled. All this it is easy for Berlin to dictate, and, above all, within the last few months the bed was a hard one. It seemed as if there had been a set purpose to destroy the little that has survived after the crash. Day after day the lower quotations from Berlin became the signal of a further depreciation, no one knowing where it might end or where help was to come from. It was amid this general despondency that, suddenly the telegraph brought on Saturday the news of a rapid advance of the shares of the "Credit Anstalt" and Lombards, the two chief objects of speculation. These starts have so often led to deception, that only the boldest or better informed dared to follow, and it was only on Monday, when at once the shares of the Staats Bahn came from Paris with an advance of 60f, that people lost heart and went in for the upward movement. There has been, indeed, a slight reaction since, but on the whole the movement has continued. The bold but systematic action which has been shown leaves no doubt about the change having been brought about by a powerful combination between Paris, Frankfort, and Vienna. Certainly both the choice of the moment and the suddenness with which the action was brought about showed a skill and a knowledge of the ground which deserved all credit, and no doubt have found their reward. It was just on the eve of the publication of the Balance of the Credit Anstalt. As its engagements in various industrial undertakings which had become depreciated were known, there were not very sanguine expectations about the disclosures to be made. Berlin pressed in the same direction, and this was the moment chosen at Frankfort to give the signal. The result justified the confidence, for the balance turned out more favourable than was expected, and in spite of a loss of 200,000 and a reserve for further losses, there is a bonus of three florins over the 5 per cent. interest. It remains to be seen whether this combination between Paris, Frankfort, and Vienna against Berlin is but a successful *coup*, or else indicates that Paris, which has played the leading part in it, feels strong enough to take up the struggle against Berlin on the financial field. But Berlin is not likely to allow itself to be beaten by this first temporary success. As for Vienna, very weak as it still is, it cannot but rejoice even at the temporary relief, although it has the prospect of being made the battling ground between the two great financial Powers which is notoriously far from a pleasant position.

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THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FOREIGN LOANS COMMITTEE.

(*The World.*)

INCOMPARABLY the most exciting party battle fought in the House of Commons during the present generation terminated in the memorable scene of which the Right Honourable Robert Lowe will go down to posterity as the hero. It was the night of the 27th April 1866, and the division was to be taken on the second reading of the Russell-Gladstone Reform Bill. In the preceding debate, the then member for Calne had been the most conspicuous figure. If he had not exhibited the force or passion of a great orator, he had shown an intensity of feeling, a combination of fear, scorn, and hatred, profoundly telling and dramatic, while his speeches had been couched in language artificial it may be, but admirable, had been adorned with images of rare felicity, and glowed with a classical polish which still renders their perusal a literary pleasure. The echo of Mr. Gladstone's brilliant harangue was ringing in the ears of every one. The question had been put; the ayes had disappeared to the right, and the noes to the left. Her Majesty's faithful Commons were defiling through the wickets into the House again, were resuming their accustomed seats, or were clustering round the bar. It began to be murmured that the Government was in a minority. Now 'six' and now 'five' was the estimate of the measure of their defeat, passed as the watchword from bench to bench and man to man. The vast crowd —the division was the very largest one that ever took place within the walls of the House of Commons— listened for a moment with breathless silence while Mr. Brand, the Ministerial teller, read out the figures—'Ayes to the right, 313; noes to the left, 318.' Then ensued a tumult of which the present chamber has never known the like before or since. It was not a cheer which filled the building from floor to gallery; it was a tempestuous shout coming from brains that had lost all self-control, and from lips that were the hysterical organs of a wild emotion of exulting joy. The Tories stood up on the Opposition benches and waved hats and handkerchiefs; strangers clapped their hands; while the three Adullamite sections of the Ministerial side combined their forces and their lungs in one overwhelming chorus of jubilee. Conspicuous amidst all was be the Lucifer of the hour, 'the prince of the revolt, the leader, instigator, and prime mover of the conspiracy, who stood up,' to quote the narrative of 'a spectator,' 'in the excitement of the moment, flushed, triumphant, and avenged. His hair, brighter than silver, shone and glistened in the brilliant light; his complexion had deepened into something like bishop's purple; his small regular and almost womanlike features, always instinct with intelligence, now mantled with the liveliest pleasure. He took off his hat, waved it in wide and triumphant circles over the heads of the men who had just gone into the lobby against him. "Who would have thought," asked one member of another, 'there was so much in Bob Lowe?'"

That there was much in him 'Bob Lowe' had certainly proved in those great Reform debates; and it is not too much to say that his last speech on the subject, that delivered on April 26th, contains a passage, taking for its text 'demagogues' as 'the commonplace of history,' which will be classical so long as the English language endures. But the member for Calne had made his mark before this. He had achieved three successive reputations in three different roles. At Winchester, where he was perhaps the most unpopular boy and the most imperious perfect of his time, and at Oxford, he had distanced all his contemporaries in the race of academic scholarship. He took the most brilliant first-class of the year, and that the year of the Master of Balliol and the present Dean of Christchurch. He became the most distinguished and successful of private tutors. In seven years' time the University don was transformed into the colonial barrister, soon to blossom into the Australian senator. At the Antipodes Mr. Lowe was not greatly beloved, but he was the instrument of conferring lasting reforms upon the political and especially the educational system of that part of her Majesty's dominions. Before he left England he had established a connection with the *Times*—the present editor of that journal had been, unless we are mistaken, Mr. Lowe's private pupil at Oxford; and while he was at the other end of the world, the connection was drawn much closer by the cement of various letters, and not a few leading articles. Two years after his return to England, and ten years after his departure from it, he was chosen member for Kidderminster in the General election in which Sir G. C. Lewis at Hereford, Sir G. Grey in North Northumberland, Mr. Horsman at Cockermouth, and Mr. Cardwell at Liverpool, lost their seats. Mr. Lowe took his place at St. Stephen's with the antecedent reputation of extreme cleverness. His school and college contemporaries remembered him, not without cause: his colonial exploits had enhanced his school and college prestige. He was known and admitted to be acute, ingenious, well-informed, and possessed of a rhetorical power that derived both colour and substance from the Greek and Latin models which he had so diligently studied. The only question was whether his intellect would not prove too subtle a quality for the appreciation of a popular assemblage. His first parliamentary speech of any importance was an elaborate criticism of Mr. Disraeli's Budget Resolutions, whose rejection caused the overthrow of Lord Derby's Government. Three years later, in 1855, Mr. Lowe received his first official promotion to the joint-secretaryship of the Board of Trade. From January 1859 to 1864, Mr. Lowe, sitting during this period in the Lansdowne interest for Calne, was at Education Office as Vice-President of the Council, a capacity in which he exhibited great ability, combined with signal lack of tact, temper, and sometimes taste. He never lost an opportunity of treading upon and ecclesiastical toe, and long before he quitted the post he had made his name an abomination to every clerically-minded clergyman in the United Kingdom. It was generally admitted that there was 'no man who could snub a priest like Bob Lowe.' Consequently, when under circumstances which were at the first blush far from creditable to his official integrity, but his part in which he subsequently succeeded in justifying, he resigned his position in the Council, a general cry of ecclesiastical jubilation was raised. 'Bob Lowe' was gone, and the clergy denominational schools would have peace once more.

Except in the interval that elapsed between this and the Gladstonian quinquennium, Mr. Lowe has been a parliamentary free-lance. Experience shows that the secret to political promotion is contained in the art of making oneself dangerous or disagreeable, or both. When Lord Russell was called upon to form an administration in 1865, it was generally anticipated that he would have offered the Presidency of the Board of Trade to Mr. Lowe. Mr. Gladstone, it is notorious, pressed his claims; Lord Russell persistently declined to recognise them, and presented the Office to a young City merchant, who had only been in the House of Commons two years, who had not given promise of political eminence, and who was principally known for the skill with which, when fresh from Oxford, he had some few years previously managed the affairs of his firm, when one of its foreign branches was in a confused or critical condition. It was but a small thing, but the selection of Mr. Goschen and the omission of Mr. Lowe was the first fatal cause of the downfall of Lord Russell's Administration. Those who knew Bob Lowe said that he was not the man to overlook such a slight, and that he was perfectly able to create the opportunity for avenging the *spretæ injuria mentis*. It came sooner than was anticipated and the superb diatribes with which the champion of the Adullamites assailed the Russell-Gladstone Reform Bill were a warning to all Liberal premiers aspirant that they would reckon without their host if they left Mr. Lowe out in the cold. The only parallel which political history affords to Mr. Lowe's successful onslaughts on the abortive People's Representation measure of 1865 is the ferocity with which Lord Brougham inveighed against the Whig Cabinet of Lord Melbourne, or the ecstasies of vituperative revenge in which Mr. Disraeli indulged over Sir Robert Peel. It is thus not surprising that Earl Russell, in his *Recollections and Suggestions*, should make no effort of simulating affection for the man who was the personally responsible agent in the overthrow of his Government; or that Mr. Lowe should have since retorted the imputation of selfishness and cowardice with some asperity and not without effect. The quarrel between his lordship and the newly-appointed Chairman of the Foreign Loans Committee is as old as the bitter and contemptuous strictures of the latter upon the failure of the Whigs to deal with the question of national education.

It happened as his friends and believers—and Mr. Lowe has had more believers than friends—had foretold, and Bob Lowe was created Chancellor of the Exchequer. Literally he had no other qualification for the office than such as may be found in the circumstance that more than thirty years previously he had supplemented his splendid classical first class with a mediocre mathematical second. Just so long as he curbed his ambition at the Treasury, he steered clear of any damaging mistakes. Directly he attempted to parade his skill as a constructive reformer of finance, the tale of fancy imposts, of match taxes, of recanted budgets began. If he did not effect, be certainly accelerated the death of the Cabinet of which he was a member. He assisted to 'harass interest' and to 'worry professions.' He enraged the civil servants, he snubbed deputations, and he answered all inquisitive members within the House of Commons in a tone of supercilious satire. M. Disraeli said of the late Sir Robert Peel that he played upon the House of Commons as if it were an old fiddle. Mr. Lowe, when in office, assumed the airs of one who was condescending to instruct a class of commonplace and obtuse undergraduates. As an administrator Mr. Lowe failed egregiously because he was too clever; as a Political tactician he has failed because he hit too contemptuous. He might have been successful enough in both capacities were the scene of his efforts Utopia, and were the personages with whom he had to deal cold, passionless and unprejudiced abstractions. Mr. Lowe and Dr. Playfair both belong to the professorial class. Yet as statesmen their careers have been at each point the opposite of each other. Dr. Playfair, when his opportunity came, displayed administrative ability of no common order, and if he will but control his passion for omniscience has a future rich in promise before him.

It is doubtful whether it has been a latent vein of Philistinism crossing the nature of Mr. Lowe, theorist and doctrinaire as in many respects he is, or a struggling sense of humour, which has impelled him to profess his admiration for the superior culture of the mechanics' institute. At the time Mr. Lowe first commenced to deny the classical education to which he himself is indebted for everything he is or may be, it was of importance that he should conciliate the good will of those who were naturally annoyed at being described as venal, ignorant, and drunken. Yet when he declared that a volume of *Cassell's Educator* was better than the whole range of Greek or Latin literature, it is difficult not to think that he was practising upon the credulity of his audience, and laughing cynically in his sleeve. Mr Lowe has all the hatred of an Athenian republican of the old days for anything verging on oligarchy. The democracy which delights him is the democracy which Plato and Aristotle knew—a democracy of well-bred, well-born, well-educated gentlemen, which was virtually an aristocracy, and not the democracy that was swayed by Cleon or Hyperbolus. His letter to Mr. Guedalla, who, taking up the cudgels on behalf of the Reform League, remonstrated with him on the language which he had employed in his famous speech, is a model of its kind: 'With such a body and its leaders, of whom you appear to be one, I have no courtesies to interchange. When I think proper to give an opinion on the recent popular demonstrations, it is not to the Reform League I shall offer it.' This deserves to be placed side by side with Prince Bismarck's refusal to enter into negotiations with the gentlemen of the pavement. As an orator, Mr. Lowe is not generally effective. He has never risen to the same level that he touched in 1866. His voice is thin, and even mean. He says noticeable things in an unnoticeable manner. There is little of real fire in his sentences, and his incisively antithetical periods, with their Ciceronian glitter and abundance of Latin quotation and allusion, which read as admirable rhetorical essays, a scant measure of justice done to them by their author as orations. Deficiency of any positive sympathies prevents Mr. Lowe from being a great political power, and will probably prevent him from ever attaining the dignity on which his eyes are fixed—the Liberal leadership. Nevertheless, at the present moment Mr. Lowe's position is more promising, so far as this and other things are concerned, than it has been any time during the last nine years.

THE NAVY.

MR DISRAELI once said that armaments were a question of policy; and if Mr. Hardy and Mr. Ward Hunt had framed the estimates for their respective departments on the principle that the absence of a policy implies the absence of the means of giving it effect, they might at least have claimed credit for consistency. If her foreign affairs are conducted with a proper modesty, why should England trouble herself about armies or navies? So long as she does not exercise herself in matters to high for her, she need be in no fear of attack. Overbearing as the great Powers of the Continent may be, they are something better than mere freebooters. They will not go the length of landing an invading force upon our shores unless we provoke them by some show of interference, or by some imprudent expression of sympathy or disapproval. Englishmen were once unjustly described as a nation of shopkeepers: in future they will make good their claim to the title, and feel neither the cost nor the suffering of the wars which their foolish neighbours wage among themselves. This is Sir Wilfrid Lawson's idea of a policy. Every man is to sit under his own water-tank, and fear neither the tax-gatherer nor the recruiting sergeant. For anything that they do towards carrying out a different theory, it might equally be the idea of a policy in favour with English Cabinets. In this respect there is not a pin to choose between one party and the other. But if Sir Wilfrid Lawson had his way we should at least reduce the national expenditure by something like a third. We should pay no more income tax, and we should come down every morning to a perfectly free breakfast table. On the system at present in use we pay a great deal and get very little return for our money. England has got an army. There is no reason to suppose that on its present footing it would be of any particular service in war, for the kind of raw material with which we are obliged to content ourselves would be used up with terrible rapidity in the hardships of a first campaign. But there is no doubt that even on its present footing this army is a very costly one. If the pennyworth of tar is saved, it is saved very low down in the bill, and makes but little difference to the total. England has a navy; and after all deductions have been made from its efficiency there can be no doubt that it is a respectable navy. But here, again, we manage to fall between two stools. This respectable navy costs us ten millions annually, which, if England is not to have a voice in foreign affairs, is a great deal too much; and after all it is only a respectable navy, and if England is to have a voice in foreign affairs this is not nearly enough. There is some excuse, perhaps, for neglecting the army, inasmuch as it is hard to say what part an English army could play in a continental war carried on upon the scale to which continental wars have now attained. Experience may bring to light some special use to which a small but highly trained force could be put; but for the present the Army Estimates must be framed under the discouraging sense that, for offensive purposes, the force on which they are to be spent may prove of next to no value. No such excuse can be pleaded for neglecting the navy. The maintenance of our old position as regards the fleet is only a question of money. England has the means of being more powerful at sea, not merely than any one other Power, but than all other foreign Powers put together. And the less prospect there is of the army contributing decisively to the issue of a war, the more important the maintenance of our old position as regards the fleet becomes. In the great war with Napoleon it was but one of two weapons by means of which England withstood the world. In the next great war it will to all appearance be her only weapon. She will have to rely upon it as well for making herself feared abroad as for making herself secure at home. If she is to take any effective part in European combinations, if she is to be either valued as an ally or respected as a foe, it must be in the character of a great maritime Power; and as other nations have already put in their claim to divide that character with her, England ought to take care that her own title to it is relatively, as well as absolutely, as indisputable as it used to be. What form the naval wars of the future will take it may be hard to say; but that in some perhaps unforeseen way the possession of paramount naval strength will continue to make a nation formidable as well as safe is scarcely open to question. Were the English fleet what it might easily be made, the English Government might speak with as much determination as of old, with the same probability that its remonstrances would be listened to, with the same certainty that if they were not listened to those who disregarded them would pay the penalty.

Mr. Ward Hunt's position on this question is more untenable than those of any of his predecessors. It is conceivable that a Minister should deny that England wants a strong navy. It is conceivable that a Minister should say that England possesses a strong navy. But until the scope of the imaginative faculty was enlarged by the experience of Mr. Ward Hunt, it seemed inconceivable that a Minister should say that England needs a strong navy, that she does not possess a strong navy, but that, though she ought to have one some time or other, there is no particular reason why she should have one immediately. Yet this is what Mr. Ward Hunt did manage to say a week ago. He adheres to all his alarming statements of last year; but, though eleven months' reflection has convinced him that he did not exaggerate the defects in the iron-clad fleet, it has also convinced him that there is "nothing either in the condition of other fleets or in the condition of our own to make a spasmodic effort necessary." In other words, if we go on quietly improving the navy for eight or ten years we shall be doing all that is required of us. Now, as Mr. Ward Hunt confesses that the fleet is in a bad way now, and that at the present rate of progress its improvement will be a matter of some considerable time, there is only one explanation that can possibly be given of his acquiescence in this delay. This explanation, it is fair to say, is one that lifts the exclusive blame off the shoulders of the First Lord of the Admiralty and distributes it over the Cabinet generally. It must be supposed that the Government are of opinion either that there is no danger that the peace of Europe will be disturbed for years to come, or that if it is disturbed it will be disturbed in a way which is not likely to involve England in war. If this is not the opinion of the Government, on what plea can they justify their action in leaving the country destitute of an adequate naval force? It is not a matter of money with them, for Mr. Ward Hunt said expressly that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was quite willing to pay whatever his colleagues in the great spending departments might think necessary. It is not, as we know, that they think that the fleet is what it ought to be, supposing its services to be demanded. Consequently we arrive by the exhaustive process at the explanation that they are perfectly easy as to the future of European affairs. If they were a weak Government, nearly at the end of its term, this way of looking at things would be more intelligible. In that case they might at least argue that they were pretty sure of peace in their time, and that their successors must shift for themselves. But the Conservative Government have not even this imperfect excuse. In all probability they will remain in power for some years to come. If England is forced into war in 1878 or even in 1880, it is quite on the cards that it will be the present Cabinet that will be formally as well as really responsible for any disasters which may come upon her by reason of want of preparation. We are driven to suppose, therefore, that the result of the Ministerial survey of the state of Europe is one or other of the conclusions just stated. Either they are satisfied that all the huge preparations which are going on simultaneously over almost the whole Continent mean nothing, or they are satisfied that our neighbours' houses may be on fire without any risk of the flames spreading to our own. In former times they might have relied upon having a sufficiently long warning to enable them to put the fleet on something like a proper footing in the interval between the first rumour and the ultimate declaration of war. But this resource is no longer open to them; and if it were open, it would be dangerous to employ it. Wars now-a-days are begun as soon as they are determined on, and even if there should be still an interval between conception and execution, England could not be seen augmenting her strength without running the risk of an immediate attack from the Power which had most cause to suspect that her strength when augmented would be used to its disadvantage.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 19.

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SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

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THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
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6 months' notice............ 4 per cent. per annum.
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All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000.
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.

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MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

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HEAD OFFICE
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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

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THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE.—OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s COGNAC, Rs. 18 per dozen.
This Firm stands 4th on the List of Brandy Exporters.
VINAY & Co.

FOR SALE.—VIENNA BEER just arrived per Steamer MEMFI. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 30th March 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds ...	...Rs. 14	per doz.	qts.
Vray Canon ...	" 18	"	"
Chateau Leoville ...	" 22	"	"
Chateau Lafite ...	" 26	"	"
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer ...	" 15	"	"
Liebfraumilch ...	" 20	"	"
Steinwein ...	" 20	"	"
Marcobrunner ...	" 25	"	"

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.
Ditto " 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
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Bombay, 1st December 1874.

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.—The large reserves held at Cognac enable us to offer our FINE MATURED SPIRITS at the following low prices for cash:—

	Per Doz.	
Fine Old Pale Cognac ...Rs.	27	0
Old Pale Cognac .... "	24	0
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PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

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THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—
Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.

AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS:
"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it should be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."

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POLICY HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY:
1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).
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THE POLICY HOLDERS' FUNDS AMOUNTED, ON THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1874, TO OVER £125,000.
(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)

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POSITIVE POLICIES ARE UNCONDITIONAL, INDISPUTABLE, AND NON-FORFEITABLE.
1. Unconditional, being free from conditions of every kind restrictive of the assured, except the due payment of premiums.
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The Positive note is a negotiable document, payable "to bearer," and bears a cash value of 40 per cent. of the premium paid, which may be obtained at any time on surrender of the note, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured, or may be taken as a loan bearing interest. The cost of probate or legacy duty is avoided by the Positive system.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO
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Bombay, 12th April 1875.

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CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
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Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs.	9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring	£9,717,589-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,992,449-12- 0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were...	£967,709- 3- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
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3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
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FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

Rates, Features, and Conditions that cannot be obtained from any other Company in India. Particularly favourable for Military men.

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The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, in or near Bombay at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.
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The Many Substantial Advantages will be learned from the Prospectuses which can be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
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IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
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SUB-MANAGER:
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In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserve on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
It will thus be seen that in point of security
QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
The Company has paid
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,552 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

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Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
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THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.
LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
Wholesale Agents in Bombay........... D. S. KEMP & Co.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING,
are the effects of

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO
Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE
Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.
BOMBAY: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

NOTICES.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
" elegant, enamelled and set with Cor l, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
" handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
" of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
" Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
" for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
" for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
" exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50	to	180
" of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
" Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufactue.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guaratnee.
Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table......Rs.	105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases......... "	112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table .... "	5
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table .... "	90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case... "	130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... "	135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. ... "	135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... "	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished .... "	165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work .... "	115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work .... "	115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.
Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen .... " 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours .... " 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

DALZELL'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
5, HORNBY ROW.
(NEXT TO PARSEE TEMPLE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
ESTABLISHED 1751.
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....6s. 2d. per oz
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. "

FIDDLE PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons	30 ozs. at 6s. 2d.	£9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20 " 6s. 2d.	6	3	4
12 Table Forks	30 " 6s. 2d.	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20 " 6s. 2d.	6	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10 " 6s. 2d.	3	1	8
1 Soup Ladle	9 " 6s. 2d.	2	15	6
4 Sauce ditto	10 " 6s. 8d.	3	6	8
4 Salt Spoons		1	2	0
12 Tea ditto	10 " 6s. 8d.	3	6	8
1 pair Sugar Tongs		0	15	0
		£45	4	2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICES.

SEEDS PACKED FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. — LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

ONLY BEST QUALITY SEEDS KEPT.

SUTTON'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES.
TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.
PRICE LISTS POST FREE.
ALSO
SUTTON'S GRASS SEEDS FOR ALL SOILS,
AND
SUTTON'S HOME-GROWN FARM SEEDS.
Prices and full particulars on application.
SUTTON & SONS,
READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY AND MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma Bronchitis, &c.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
AS SUPPLIED TO
THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,
IN ALL COLOURS,
Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.
Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the
SILLICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION
DUSART'S
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of richets.

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as the principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restore the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

AGENTS:
BATHGATE & Co .... Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co .... Do.
BARRIE & Co........................... Madras
TREACHER & Co........................ Bombay.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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